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CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

QNA: Arab Oil Producers To Take Measures Against Canada A 1
Amman PLO Office Urges Sanctions A 1
Fatah's Al-Hasan on Palestinian Government, USSR Relations A 1
PLO Representative Comments on Yemeni-Iraqi Relations [VOP] A 2
Kuwaiti Paper: Libya To Supply Soviet Missiles to PLO A 2
Hawatimah: Arabs Reject Palestinian Missile Network A 3
Former PLO Cairo Office Chief Rejects Self-Rule Plan A 4
AFP Interviews Palestinian Leader Hawatimah A 4
PLO's Qaddumi Comments on Colombo Nonalined Resolutions [VOP] A 5
Arab League Official Comments on Arab Boycott of Egypt A 5
Housing Ministers Suspend Egypt A 6
Janata Party Secretary Meets PNC Chairman Al-Fahum A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

President of Upper Volta Arrives for Visit C 1
Talks With Khalid C 1
Foreign Minister on Talks C 1

YEMEN--PDRY

GDR Weekly Interviews South Yemen's Isma'il C 2
[East Berlin HORIZONT Issue 23]

YEMEN--YAR

YAR-PDRY Committee Examines Diplomatic Representation C 9
Committee Meets Salih C 9

EGYPT

As-Sadat Makes Statement After Meeting With Burg D 1
Ghali, Tamir, Leonard Hold Press Conference D 1
Further Report D 3
Israeli Delegation Departs D 4
Ghali Discusses Role of Superpowers in Middle East D 4
On Palestinian Policy D 5
Papers Praise Carter Decision To Send Strauss to Talks D 5
Mubarak Meets Mondale, Congressional Leaders D 6
Radio Comments on Self-Rule Negotiations D 6
AL-AHRAM Sees 'War of Statements' Danger to Peace [8 Jun] D 7
AL-AHRAM Calls on Israel To Prove Real Desire for Peace [8 Jun] D 8
Indian Energy Minister Visits Cairo, Gives Interview D 10

WESTERN SAHARA

Prime Minister Accuses Egypt of Complicity With Hassan II I 7
Prime Minister Proposes Meeting on Saharan Independence I 7
Prime Minister Interviewed on Saharan Conflict I 8

ISRAEL

Alexandria Meeting Ends With Agenda Still Unfinished N 1
Ministers' Statements on Return N 1
Dayan on U.S. Role N 2
Khalil Participation N 2
ITIM: Egyptian Intransigence Preventing Police Cooperation N 2
YEDI'OT AHARONOT: Oil Corridor To Be Returned 26 Jun [12 Jun] N 3
Activities of U.S. Officials in Territories Reviewed N 3
Visiting Romanians Make Remarks on Eve of Departure N 6
Kohen Resigns From Knesset Committee Chairmanship N 6
Professor Weitz Explains His Opposition to Elon More N 7
First Jewish Regional Council in Golan Set Up N 7
DAVAR Article on Radicalization Process in West Bank N 8
Navy Reverses Decision on 100-km Limit for Fishermen N 9
[Jerusalem POST 11 Jun]
Haddad Spokesman on Terrorist Activity in Southern Lebanon N 10
[HA'ARETZ 11 Jun]
Briefs: Pound Revaluated N 10

IRAN

Khomeyni Asks USSR Not To Supply Arms, Interfere in Afghanistan R 1
Communique Issued on Turkish Foreign Minister's Visit R 2
Islamic Bank Committee Members Meet With Khomeyni R 4
INA Reports Entezam Appointed Ambassador to Sweden R 4
Iraqi Ambassador Apologizes for Air Raids R 4
Tehran Reports Further on Iraqi Demonstrations R 4
Ayatollah Najafi Warns Iraq R 5
Zanjan Continues Protest; Security Committee To Meet R 5
Tehran Reports 11 June Clash in Sirjan R 6
Gendarmerie Warrant Officer Convicted, Executed R 6
INA: Iranian Authorities Arrest Forqan Members R 6
INA Reports Bakhtiar Still in Iran R 7
Yazdi Outlines Bases of Foreign Policy R 7
[Algiers EL MOUDJAHID 31 May]
Shari'at-Madari Interviewed on Assembly, Army R 9
Vice Admiral Madani Discusses Navy R 10
NIOC Director Discusses Coming OPEC Session R 11
NVOI Urges Limiting Iran's Oil Production R 11

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Taraki Accuses West of Spying, Lying, Sabotage S 1
[Kabul TIMES 19 May]
Kabul TIMES: Support to Pakhtuns, Baluchis 'Not Merely Words' S 3
[19 May]
Taraki on Pakhtun-Baluchi Issue [Kabul TIMES 23 May] S 4
Kabul TIMES: Afghanistan's Enemies Serving 'Imperialism' [20 May] S 5
Mass Demonstrations Support Government Against Enemies S 5
[Kabul TIMES 20 May]

Editor Attacks BBC for 'False Accusations' [Kabul TIMES 20 May] S 6

BANGLADESH

Foreign Minister: No Decision Yet on Recognizing Kampuchea S 7
Maritime Boundary Talks With Burma Concluded S 7
Home Minister on Repatriation of Burmese Nationals S 7

INDIA

Reportage on Prime Minister Desai's Visit to USSR [cross-reference] S 7
Scientist Suggests Measures To Safeguard Earth From Skylab S 7
Japanese Experts To Help Against Japanese Red Army Threat S 8
10,000 Tons of Rice Go To SRV Under Barter Pact With USSR S 8
Singh Rules Out Congress, Congress-I Reunification S 8
Case Against Mrs Gandhi Brought Before Special Courts S 8
Records Summoned S 9

NEPAL

Koirala Launches Referendum Campaign for Multiparty System S 9

PAKISTAN

Government Sources Deny Involvement in Afghan Affairs S 9
Tribal Leaders Refute Kabul Radio Allegation S 10
Agha Shahi Returns From Colombo Nonalined Meeting S 10

QNA: ARAB OIL PRODUCERS TO TAKE MEASURES AGAINST CANADA

JN081747 Doha QNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Jidda, 8 June--In a dispatch from Kuwait, the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT reports today that several Arab oil-producing countries have made secret decisions to suspend immediately activities of Canadian companies when new Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark makes the decision to transfer the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Citing official gulf sources, the paper says that the Arab and Islamic countries will take similar measures in implementation of the resolutions of the Islamic foreign ministers conference held recently in Fez, Morocco. The new Canadian prime minister had announced that his government will transfer the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Amman PLO Office Urges Sanctions

JN091510 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 9 June 79 JN

[Text] The PLO office in Amman has called on the Arab countries to impose an economic boycott against Canada and to sever diplomatic relations with it if the Canadian Government moves its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

In a statement issued yesterday, the office said that the Canadian Government will confirm reports that the Canadian administration lacks political experience if it transfers its embassy to Jerusalem. The statement called on Arab and friendly Islamic states to denounce the Canadian step and to inform Canada of their dissatisfaction over such an action.

FATAH'S AL-HASAN ON PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT, USSR RELATIONS

LD091104 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A senior Palestinian official, in an interview published here today, has expressed the unlikelihood of a Palestinian Government being set up at present. He stated, however, that the idea is under consideration.

Khalid al-Hasan, a member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah, told AL-QABAS that "the idea of forming a provisional government is an idea under consideration but the subject needs a suitable condition and such a condition has not come up yet."

Al-Hasan was commenting on the statement of the head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, in which he said that the PLO is currently seeking through all means to set up a provisional Palestinian government. The Palestinian official stipulated that before it tries to set up a provisional government, the Palestinians should be closer to realizing their aspired goal, "and there is nothing now on the horizon to indicate that this goal will be realized." He added that this government would have to exercise its authority over the Palestinians in the Arab countries that have them "and this is not possible because the governments of these countries will not accept it."

Qaddumi has also been quoted as saying that the setting up of such a government must not be explained as taking place "for negative reasons but for positive ones."

On the other hand, Al-Hasan dismissed reports alleging coolness in Palestinian-Soviet relations because of Moscow's refusal to supply the Palestinian resistance with SAM missiles and the likelihood of Soviet concessions to Washington to insure the signing of the SALT II agreement.

He stated that Moscow cannot be "more Arab than the Arabs" and its policy is built on supporting the Arab posture. He added that with regard to the missiles such a question will not lead to a crisis in relations with the Soviet Union "especially since all the steadfastness and confrontation countries possess SAM missiles and could supply them to the resistance.

Al-Hasan commented on the statement of the leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif al-Hawatimah, in which he said that there were efforts to hold a summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to wreck American interests in the Middle East, by saying that "Hawatimah is very fond of such terms." He pointed out that if such a conference were held it would be devoted to settling the differences between Iraq and South Yemen and held to solving the Lebanese crisis and strengthening the Arab posture.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON YEMENI-IRAQI RELATIONS

LD092240 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Abbas Zaki, representative of the PLO and doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps in Aden, yesterday denied that he had made any official request to meet the criminals who assassinated Prof Tawfiq Rushdi last Saturday, as announced by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY yesterday morning.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY he said: The most important issues we are dealing with between the two brotherly countries--Democratic Yemen and Iraq--are containment of the crisis and reactivation of the Democratic Yemeni and Iraqi diplomatic missions in Baghdad and Aden. He said: We have been successful in reactivating the Iraqi diplomatic mission in Aden and we are doing our utmost to reactivate the Democratic Yemeni diplomatic mission in Baghdad. Brother Abbas continued: As for the issue of the five who are arrested, it is an important one and we are dealing with it. But it takes second place. We have made no previous request to meet those arrested. Brother Abbas Zaki went on: In my belief, compliance by the Iraq Government with reactivating Democratic Yemen's diplomatic mission in Iraq and earnest understanding of the stand of the government of Democratic Yemen will constitute the first step in containing the crisis and will contribute towards restoring relations between the two brotherly countries so that they may confront the reactionary Zionist imperialist conspiracy which is currently [word indistinct] against our Arab nation.

KUWAITI PAPER: LIBYA TO SUPPLY SOVIET MISSILES TO PLO

LD101134 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 10 June--Libya is expected to purchase Soviet "SA-6" antiaircraft missiles for the Palestinian resistance, reports a Kuwait newspaper today.

Quoting a dispatch from Beirut, the paper writes that agreement on this deal could have been reached during last week's visit to Libya by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The paper quotes informed Palestinian sources as saying that 'Arafat has officially asked the USSR to supply sophisticated Soviet antiaircraft missile batteries to enable the Palestinian fedayeen to counter the Israeli raids on their bases in southern Lebanon which have become an almost daily occurrence.

The paper adds that the Palestinian leader has sent a message containing such a request to the Kremlin through the USSR ambassador in Beirut. He also discussed this subject with Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Middle East desk at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, during the latter's recent visit to Syria and Lebanon.

The Soviet official is reported by the paper as having told 'Arafat that the Palestinian request is receiving careful consideration by the USSR.

The Soviet emissary advised 'Arafat to try to obtain these sophisticated missiles through "some Arab countries, specifically Libya."

'Arafat's visit to Libya, the paper says, fell within this framework and 'Arafat discussed the subject with the Libyan leaders.

This is not the first time the Palestinians have asked Libya to supply them with sophisticated weapons, the paper points out, adding that in the past Libya declined to respond to the request of the resistance on the pretext that it does not have a surplus of such weapons, which it needs for its own defense.

The Palestinians at present have "SA-7" missiles, which are light antiaircraft missiles which can be fired from the shoulder. But the capability of this missile is limited compared to the "SA-6", which proved its effectiveness against Israeli aircraft during the 1973 October war.

HAWATIMAH: ARABS REJECT PALESTINIAN MISSILE NETWORK

LD120856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1716 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A Palestinian radical leader, in a statement published here today, has stated that Arab countries which he did not name are refusing to allow the Palestinians to set up antiaircraft missile networks to protect their camps in Lebanon against Israeli raids.

The leader of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP], Nayif Hawatimah, in the statement carried by AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, said that the Palestinian resistance could protect the Palestinian camps in Lebanon by setting up antiaircraft missile networks. However, he said, the resistance has not been able to set up such networks because "the Arab countries are refusing to allow this."

Recent press reports mentioned that the resistance asked the Soviet Union to supply it with advanced SA-7 missile networks. However, the USSR advised [words indistinct] obtain this order from one of the Arab countries, especially Libya.

FORMER PLO CAIRO OFFICE CHIEF REJECTS SELF-RULE PLAN

JN110929 Doha QNA in Arabic 0901 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 11 June--Sa'id Kamal, former head of the PLO office in Cairo, has denied recent reports that he paid a visit to the United States at the request of the U.S. Government.

He said that he has not left Cairo for reasons which he described as personal. He stressed that he is not involved in any political work and that he is committed to the PLO decision to stop his work in Egypt.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS published today, Sa'id Kamal denied that there had been any contacts between him and the Egyptian authorities, or that he had taken part in the self-rule talks. He stressed his rejection of the self-rule plan because it closes the door to the continued struggle of the Palestinian people. He also emphasized that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

AFP INTERVIEWS PALESTINIAN LEADER HAWATIMAH

NC081655 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 8 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Gaza, June 8 (AFP)--The recent murder of Imam (Moslem priest) Hashim al-Khazandar has apparently intimidated some members of the Palestinian population in this Israeli-occupied strip of land into opposing autonomy for the area, as proposed under the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

The imam, who did business with Egypt as well as fulfilling his religious duties, was one of the Palestinian figures to back the peace initiative by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

He was stabbed to death outside his home last Friday as he returned from the mosque, and responsibility for his murder was claimed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by George Habash.

The secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Nayif Hawatimah, told AFP in Beirut that the Palestinian organisations had decided to prevent "by every means including physical liquidation" Palestinian personalities in Gaza from cooperating with the Israeli and Egyptian occupation forces.

He said the mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, was on the list of targets, but the 70-year-old mayor said in an interview, "It is people like Habash, Hawatimah and Jibril (of the Palestinian Popular Front) who must be shot".

He said the people of Gaza had to live with the real world which meant dealing with the Israelis, but this did not mean they were collaborators, as they all wanted the Israelis to withdraw and wanted self-determination as envisaged by the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

He continued: "We don't recognise Habash, Hawatimah and Jibril as our representatives. We consider them to be simple murderers, and I want that to be known".

However, against a background of total opposition in Gaza to the proposed plan for autonomy, local Red Crescent chief Haydar 'Abd ash-Shafi'i, regarded as a PLO supporter and who condemned the imam's murder, said the killing could have influenced the undecided.

He added "in any case, it is noticeable that since Camp David the so-called moderate figures have all sided with the PLO."

PLO'S QADDUMI ON COLOMBO NONALINED RESOLUTIONS

JN120959 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, chairman of the PLO Political Department, has commented on the important resolutions and recommendations adopted by the nonalined Coordinating Bureau in Colombo 2 days ago concerning As-Sadat's traitorous treaty and the Palestine question.

In a statement to the Palestinian news agency, Abu al-Lutf said: We consider these achievements to be positive and significant. The nonalined Coordinating Bureau agreed with the Arab views on the capitulatory treaty which the Egyptian regime signed with the Zionist entity.

The Coordinating Bureau also stressed the Palestinian people's inalienable national right to return to their homeland and to establish their own state on their homeland under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

Abu al-Lutf further said: Complete isolation was imposed on the Egyptian delegation at the conference despite attempts by certain observers, such as the Ivory Coast and Gabon, to affect the progress of the conference's work. At the political committee, they tried to reorganize the direction of the conference. However, the nonalined bureau adopted a firm stand toward these disorderly acts.

Certain elements at the conference also tried to prevent placing the issue of suspending the Egyptian regime's membership on the agenda.

Abu al-Lutf disclosed the conspiratorial role played by the United States through certain observers at the conference. He said: Through contacts with these elements, the United States made repeated efforts to sow discord at the conference and to affect its course. The international information media were recruited for this purpose. These media published false reports about progress of the conference with the aim of affecting the stand of the Coordinating Bureau members. However, all these attempts failed.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ARAB BOYCOTT OF EGYPT

JN091534 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Tunis, 9 June--Dr 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzalah, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs, has stressed that the Arab boycott conference resolutions are of special importance to counter the deep rift created in the boycott wall by As-Sadat's agreement with the Zionist enemy.

In a press conference he held today, Dr Zalzalah commented on the results of the Arab boycott conference resolutions concluded here the day before yesterday, he said the conference resolutions constitute a turning point in bolstering the Arab boycott provisions against the enemy.

He added that the resolutions have stressed the Arab countries' full commitment to the Baghdad conference resolutions and that they were adopted out of a feeling of pan-Arab responsibility to protect the Arab presence from the Zionist penetration through the agreement of treason As-Sadat signed with the enemy.

Dr Zalzalah announced that the most prominent of these resolutions are the extraordinary temporary provisions that were adopted to implement the resolutions of the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign and economy ministers as regards the implementation of the Arab boycott laws, principles and provisions against the Egyptian regime and its institutions as well as individuals who deal with or contact the Zionist enemy directly or indirectly.

He said that these resolutions apply to all intellectual, cultural and artistic works that propagate dealing with the Zionist enemy or have contact with enemy institutions. He explained that the conference also stressed the importance of continuing to deal with private Egyptian institutions which are verified to be abstaining from dealing with the Zionist enemy, and encouraging these institutions to work and be active in the Arab countries in their specialized fields.

Dr Zalzalah added that any goods, products or commodities which the Zionist enemy exports part or all of to Egypt will be completely banned from being imported. Likewise, a complete ban will be imposed on exporting any goods, products and commodities to Egypt under similar conditions.

Dr Zalzalah said the conference decided to ban dealing with the Egyptian land and maritime transport firms and institutions if they make trips to enemy ports. It was also decided to boycott individuals who visit the occupied territory for any reason whatsoever and whatever their identity is.

The Arab League assistant secretary general said that the Arab boycott conference decided to form a consultative committee to discuss developing the boycott concept as well as to revise and consolidate methods of work in its organs and offices in a manner that guarantees tightening the grip of boycott, bridging its gaps and being more stringent in applying its provisions. This comes in implementation of a resolution adopted in this regard by the Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference in Baghdad in March.

He added that the committee, which comprises a number of economic, law and technical experts, will complete its task in 3 months so the principles it draws up can be approved by an extraordinary meeting of the boycott officers.

At the end of his press conference, Dr Zalzalah expressed the hope that the reasons for adopting these measures will be removed and expressed his confidence that the fraternal people of Egypt, through their pan-Arab awareness, will foil the repercussions of the treasonous treaty signed between As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy.

Housing Ministers Suspend Egypt

JN111700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Rabat, 11 June--The Arab housing and construction ministers' conference has decided to suspend Egypt's membership in the conference in implementation of the Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference resolutions.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and minister of public works and housing, stated that the suspension of Egypt's membership was unanimously approved by the Arab housing ministers and came in response to an Iraqi proposal.

Ramadan commented on the importance of the decision by saying that it is not an objective in itself but an expression of the unity of the Arab ranks and the Arab nation's insistence on confronting the Zionist enemy and all those who support or cooperate with him.

In a press statement, Ramadan added that Egypt's ruler has set a bad example by his treasonous stands against the Arab nation. The boycott, he added, is for As-Sadat and the corrupt clique, not for the Egyptian people. He further said: The Egyptian people will always have their place in our hearts and we are full of hope that they will put an end to this mockery. These people will be the effective means of overthrowing this ruler, who is working seriously with imperialsim and Zionism to alienate Egypt from the Arab ranks.

Ramadan pointed out that suspending the membership of As-Sadat's regime in the conference is a serious step that is in harmony with the minimal requirements of the Baghdad summit conference resolutions. He added: We aspire to further and more effective measures, in order to overthrow Egypt's ruler and to give the Egyptian people a chance to choose their real representatives and to continue their march with the Arab nation.

JANATA PARTY SECRETARY MEETS PNC CHAIRMAN AL-FAHUM

JN122017 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Mr Madhu Limaya, secretary general of the Indian Janata Party, has asserted his party's firm and principled stand in support of the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and the PLO, Mr Limaya called for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East question based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to determine their own destiny and to establish their independent state.

This assertion was made during Mr Limaya's meeting with Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council. Mr Limaya is currently on a visit to Syria. The two sides affirmed the need to isolate the As-Sadat regime in all international meetings because it is a regime which has surrendered to Zionism and imperialism.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRESIDENT OF UPPER VOLTA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD101732 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1527 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--His Excellency Haij Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta, arrived in Riyadh at 1745 this afternoon on a state visit to the kingdom. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz led those who welcomed his excellency at Riyadh airport.

The president of the Republic of Upper Volta is accompanied by a delegation including His Excellency Mr Moussa Kargougou, foreign minister; Georges Sonogoh, minister of plan and cooperation; Mr Mahamoudou Ouedraogo, minister of public works; and Mr Amadou Tamboura, minister of tourism.

Talks With Khalid

LD111530 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Talks between His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and President Aboubacar Lamizana of Upper Volta began at 1200 today at the royal office in Al-Ma'dhar Palace.

Taking part in the talks on the Saudi side were: Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers; and Ahmad Siraj, director of the eastern section of the Foreign Ministry.

On the Upper Voltan side, the following took part in the talks: Moussa Kargougou, foreign minister; Georges Sonogoh, minister of plan and ceeperation; Mahamoudou Ouedraogo, minister of public works; Amadou Tamboura, minister of tourism; and a number of the members of the delegation accompanying President Lamizana.

Talks between the two sides covered bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, together with a number of international issues of common interest, first and foremost the Middle East problem.

Foreign Minister on Talks

LD111532 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the views of Saudi Arabia and Upper Volta are identical with regard to all the issues discussed by the two sides today on the problems faced by the African states or by the Middle East, and the political and economic threats facing the developing countries.

In a statement made after the session of talks between the two sides, he said that they had been in agreement also concerning the objectives of the two countries in the sphere of coordination and cooperation between African and Arab countries in general and also between the two of them.

YEMEN--PDRY

GDR WEEKLY INTERVIEWS SOUTH YEMEN'S ISMA'IL

AU071315 East Berlin HORIZONT in German issue 23 p 14-15, 24 AU

[Interview granted to HORIZONT by 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), at his house near Aden--no date given]

[Text] HORIZONT: Six months have passed since the founding of the YSP and its historic first congress. How do you view the social and political development in the PDRY during this period?

Al-Fatah Isma'il: The first congress of the YSP took place only 6 months ago. This is too short a period to implement the social and political transformations in the interest of the working people in our country in the way we would like. This short period, however, has brought new victories for us and has deepened the revolutionary transformations which have been achieved as a result of our people's struggle since their victorious liberation revolution.

If we take a close look at the political and social developments, the founding of the YSP is the most outstanding event, which moreover constitutes the basis of reaching further revolutionary development. We may say that the revolution has secured its path of development by the creation of a party that relies on the revolutionary theory of the workers class. If we give free rein to our feelings of joy at the birth of the YSP and see in it the most important achievement of the struggle of the Yemeni revolutionaries, it is because this party was born in the sea of revolution, because for years we have waged an exhausting and bitter fight for it and made tremendous sacrifice, and because many heroes fell by the wayside before they could see the birth of the vanguard party. About 3 months before the convocation of our party congress, the opportunistic left manifested clearly that it had merely feigned its conviction about revolutionary ideas. It resisted the establishment of the party in every possible way. Once the time for founding the party had come and objective and subjective conditions for it had matured, the opportunistic left did not hesitate to draw its weapons in front of the party and even to attempt a putsch against the revolution and its achievements in order to deliver it up to imperialistic and reactionary circles.

Working plans for our party's Central Committee, Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat and for the party organizations in the governorates and armed forces have been drawn up during this period. The same applies to the Supreme People's Council, its Presidium and the Council of Ministers. As regards work with the masses, working plans for the mass organizations have been drawn up and a plan for the implementation of the projects of the first year of the second 5-year plan already exists. As you can see, the fulfillment of these plans is being controlled by the party because we see in it an important factor for the further political and social development.

Four months ago, the working masses of our country for the first time elected in a free and direct way their deputies to the Supreme Council.

Through the deputies of the Supreme People's Council, the working masses exercise their political and democratic right in the wielding of state power and the control of its different organs. This represents one side of the political development in our country. This short period also witnessed political activities of the youth federation and the women's organization, the trade unions and the peasants' federation: These organizations held congresses in order to elect new leaderships. This was part of the popular campaign for the fulfillment of the decisions and directives of the YSP First Congress. The international ideological colloquium on the study of the PDRY's revolutionary path and on the solidarity with the people's struggle for liberation, progress, unity and peace has its significance as well. This colloquium (in the spring of 1979) clearly showed the political rank of our country in the revolutionary movement and the support it receives. In this there is proof of the ascent of our people in terms of class and society under the party's leadership.

HORIZONT: The party program and the decisions of the congress mention the leading role of the YSP. In what way is the party struggling to implement this leading role, and how is it consolidating its ties with the masses?

Al-Fatah Isma'il: Our party, the fruit of a long struggle, is seen as the force leading the peoples' struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks of the national democratic revolution and the transition to a new stage, the stage of building socialism. Our party not only shows the working people the path to the future but also fulfills its leadership role because it is the revolutionary vanguard, conscious of the laws of social revolution with its vectors and new perspectives. In the questions of the renewal of society our party, because of its revolutionary awareness and based on scientific socialism, plays the role of the organizer of the forces of the workers, peasants and other working people for the implementation of these tasks. Without this organizing role, without the leadership role of the party, the renewal process for the realization of the interests of the working people cannot be implemented successfully.

Our party is now present in the cities as well as in the country, in the agricultural and industrial enterprises and in the state institutions. All social revolutionary changes that have occurred in the past years have come about as a result of the party's influence, its continuous action on the people's masses. In the decision of our party's first congress, considerable significance is attributed to the growing influence, the increasing impact and the powerful leadership of the party.

Guided by those decisions, we guide the party organizations in the governorates, districts and subdistricts, the basic organizations on the work and production sites and the members of our party in the mass organizations to deepen their contact with the working masses and to fight side by side with them for implementation of the tasks set by the party.

This concerns above all the tasks of the social and economic development for raising the people's living standard. Our party is convinced that the permanent contact with the masses is the source of its power, the test field for its political, ideological and organizational work. Through this affiliation, the party's continued leadership of the people and the continuous renewal of its social composition are being secured by winning as members the best, most aware and active forces from the ranks of workers and peasants.

In its leadership activity our party bases itself on the methods of persuasion, ideological influence, development of the initiative of the people's masses and the deepening of the democratic life of these masses in order to change their lives in a more profound way. Our party enjoys the trust of the people's masses because in its leadership it embodies the masses and their striving for a better tomorrow.

HORIZONT: In the opening speech at the congress, you called the YSP a party of the workers class and its allies, which adopts the goal of increasing the influence of the workers class. In what way will this be done?

Al-Fatah Isma'il: Our party is actually the party of the workers class and its ideology is the theory of scientific socialism. The workers class is the only revolutionary class which is called upon by history to lead society by its revolutionary party and to enlist the other classes for building the socialist society, for elimination of exploitation and social misery in society.

In choosing this path in a most resolute way, the YSP has put the revolutionary process of our Yemeni people on a firm basis, that is, it represents the material and intellectual interests of the workers class as the building force of socialism, and in view of the fact that this epoch is its epoch, the epoch of its socialist revolution on a worldwide scale. The Yemeni workers class is numerically small, due to the industrial and economic base in the country. But the existence of our party, which is equipped with the revolutionary theory and proletarian internationalism and is closely allied with the socialist countries and their vanguard parties with the Soviet Union in the lead, compensates for this shortcoming. This creates suitable conditions for our workers class to grow in number and to develop in quality.

Supported by the proletarian class attitude and the revolutionary ideological stance, our party concentrates great effort on the improvement of its class composition and to gain a workers character by winning the best workers for party work. Through these efforts the number of workers and employees who are members and candidates in the party and its leading bodies, the Central Committee, in the party organizations, in the governorates and at the work sites has increased: Their share at present amounts to about 58 percent of the overall worker participation in the leadership of the state organs, especially the Supreme People's Council and the peoples councils in the governorates, and their inclusion in the directing and planning of the economy. The workers' trade unions play an important role in our country. Through them the party exercises its political activity and its leadership activity and safeguards the growing political, ideological and economic influence of the workers class.

HORIZONT: What measures does the party take in order to improve the working and living conditions of the working people and to develop intellectual cultural life, an important part of developing awareness? What fundamental tasks is the party at present fulfilling in the field of strengthening the economic base of the PDRY?

Al-Fatah Isma'il: The party views the work as a fundamental source for developing the economy and improving the people's living conditions. Thus, the constitution stipulates that "work is the right of each citizen and the duty of each person capable of work according to his abilities, qualifications and to the social interest." Moreover, the Constitution guarantees the equality of man and woman in rights and duties, in the right to leisure and in creating the prerequisites for implementing the best possible life and living conditions.

Following the adoption of the labor law, our party guides the government and the leading organs of the production and public services facilities to undertake further steps to improve working conditions by virtue of this law. This serves the raising of work productivity and thus results in raising the living standard of the people. A series of measures has been taken in the past to improve people's lives. Among the most important ones are the strengthening of work protection, the introduction of modern technical means instead of the old methods, literacy campaigns for workers and employees, the training of skilled workers, the promotion of services for workers and further measures for improving work and increasing work productivity. Just as we have tried to achieve relative progress in the field of working conditions, we also have taken concrete measures to improve people's lives. This for example applies to the supply of consumer goods to citizens at the lowest possible prices. The price adjustment fund, which is subject to the state, contributes to making consumer goods accessible to all citizens. The state offers free medical care and education to each citizen. Rents are very low in our country; for medium to large-size apartments they amount to $10-15 (about 3-5 Yemeni dinar). Before independence they amounted to $200-300 per apartment.

While talking about the development of the living standard of the working people and their intellectual-cultural lives, we have to point out that, according to the law of dialectics, there is an interaction between the superstructure (ideas and ideology) and the base (economy and production conditions). What happens in the PDRY is happening according to the law governing the base and the superstructure. The revolutionary ideology which guides the state at present influences the base by way of the economic policy, which alters the character of production conditions and creates new ones. Through the change in this relationship and the expansion of the revolutionary ideology, new concepts, values and traditions have taken shape. These now take on a transitional character which corresponds to the tasks of the national democratic revolution, but in the course of their development they will harmonize in the future with the stage of the building of socialism.

Among the fundamental tasks which our party is at present tackling in the economic field are the strengthening of the achievements of the working people of our country and the simultaneous mobilization of the peoples masses for deepening and expanding these achievements beyond the fulfillment of the second 5-year plan for the development of the economy. This includes consolidating the new production conditions and eliminating the vestiges of the old production conditions. This is currently being done in cooperation with the socialist countries and with the sincere assistance granted by these countries, among them the GDR and other fraternal countries. The economic base of our country is increasing in power day by day due to the existence of the public sector, which constitutes its pillar. The base is also strengthening through the development of the productive forces and the enthusiasm of the workers and peasants for transforming the economy to achieve a progressive level based on a developed material-technical base.

The party devotes great attention to the development of intellectual-cultural life. A correct policy in the intellectual-cultural field has enabled us to consolidate the wealth of ideas of the revolutionary ideology as opposed to the old reactionary ideas. The organs of information, education and culture such as broadcasting, television, press, films, libraries and, above all, the Higher School for Scientific Socialism of our party's Central Committee, the pedagogical schools and the university, which are subject to the government, play an increasingly bigger role in the development of the intellectual-cultural life and the spreading of the ideas of scientific socialism among the working masses of our country.

HORIZONT: In the decisions of the first congress, it was mentioned that there was a need to realize Yemeni unity having a progressive, national and democratic content. How do you view the corresponding agreements concluded recently in Kuwait?

Al-Fatah Isma'il: The most recent Kuwait declaration is to be looked upon as an important step toward enabling both parts of Yemen to work under peaceful and democratic conditions for solving the Yemeni question and for the Yemeni people to realize their sovereign and political unity according to the 1972 Cairo unity agreement and the Tripoli declaration. For our party, unity is among the outstanding aims it is fighting to realize in order to create a united Democratic Yemen with a progressive national democratic character. The unity of the Yemeni people has had great attraction for the struggle of all patriots and revolutionaries, ever since the revolutions of 26 September and 14 October were victorious over the absolutist imamate and colonial rule. (26/9/1962 overthrow of the monarchy in today's Yemen Arab Republic; 14/10/1963 beginning of the armed fight against the British colonial rule in today's PDRY). But it continually encountered resistance by the imperialist forces, who are afraid of this unity on account of Yemen's strategic position and its existing human potential and natural resources, which would then be in the hands of one uniform system. During the last 12 years imperialism and reaction intentionally worked to deepen the rift between the two partial states. In doing so they made use of conspiracies in order to fan the tensions in the relations between the two parts and to incite them to war. They aimed at deepening the gap between the two and at preventing any national rapprochement directed at unity. On the basis of this policy, there were two wars on the Yemeni scene in the course of 7 years. The first one in 1972, the second in 1979. By the same policy, imperialism and reaction obstructed the peaceful implementation of the Cairo unity agreement.

Despite the obstacles and difficulties acting against the unity of our Yemeni people, despite the machinations of the enemies abroad against unity, our party's peace-loving policy in connection with unity problems has found an echo among the masses of our Yemeni people, headed by the national and democratic forces, and has always met with their support. The Kuwait meeting is to be viewed as the result of our principled policy. At present, the fulfillment of the Kuwait declaration is being supervised in agreement with Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the northern partial state. At this moment the constituent assembly is drawing up the draft constitution for the united state and will submit this draft for approval to the constitutional institutions in both partial states. After that a popular referendum is planned. In the meantime, the other commissions are concluding the activities delegated to them.

Things have been looking favorable since the peaceful conditions for unity were created and chosen as the point of departure for the path of the political and democratic struggle. This, however, does not mean that there will be no dangers of conspiracies on this path, even obstructive actions against the unity agreement on the part of its opponents. If the peaceful path to unity is to be successful, its opponents must be eliminated and the impact of imperialist and reactionary forces prevented, which are currently doing everything in their power to thwart the realization of unity in the way I have just described.

HORIZONT: How do you assess the current situation in the Arab region after the wiping out of the shah's regime and the conclusion of the so-called peace agreement between Egypt and Israel?

Al-Fatah Isma'il: Undoubtedly the elimination of the dictatorial shah regime has altered the balance of forces in the Middle East in favor of the revolutionary and progressive anti-imperialist movement.

For U.S. imperialism, Israel, the racist system in South Africa and for the arch-reactionary Arab forces, it means the loss of an important stronghold that was used as a threat and for aggression against the peoples of our region. On the other hand, the peace agreement, this separate agreement of capitulation which Egyptian ruler Anwar as-Sadat has concluded with the Zionist regime and with the participation of U.S. imperialism, with its stipulations and with its aims, must be regarded as a danger threatening the peoples in our region, their peace and progress. It opens possibilities for armed conflicts and not for peace as was asserted by those who signed it, for peace in the Middle East region can be stabilized only if the Zionist occupiers completely withdraw from the Arab territories and if the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establishing their own sovereign independent state under the leadership of the PLO is recognized. Although the situation in the Arab region and in the Middle East is very dangerous since the separate peace agreement, there are, on the other hand, victories of the democratic and revolutionary forces. Thus the victories of these forces in Iran, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and here in the PDRY after the elimination of the opportunist leftist forces, prove that the camp of liberation and of progress, which is struggling against the influence of imperialism, is getting broader. We must consider the constant growth of the mass movements in numerous countries of this region. This is something that underscores again that the future will bring surprises that will cause the hopes of imperialism to dwindle--imperialism, which believes that its influence has been strengthened since the separate peace agreement between Israel and Egypt.

HORIZONT: The first congress has stressed the strengthening of relations with the parties and states of the socialist community. How are these relations developing, especially those with the SED and the GDR?

Al-Fatah Isma'il: The relations of our party and our country with the parties and countries of the socialist community are constantly developing. These relations are based on a firm and solid foundation--proletarian internationalism, friendship, co-operation and solidarity in the struggle against world imperialism and for social progress and peace. During the past few years these relations have acquired different forms and exist in the political, economic, cultural and military field as well as at the party level. In accordance with the agreement on cooperation, we were able, with the aid and support of the community of socialist states, to take steps in the field of social progress and of developing our party's revolutionary ideology. On this occasion I do not want to fail to express on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party our appreciation and our gratitude to the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries which stood at our side under the most adverse conditions when our country was confronted by the threats and aggressive plots of the imperialists and reactionaries.

For the future, it can be predicted that the relations between our countries in the political and economic fields and on the party level will be deepened. The second 5-year plan and the program for cooperation contain a number of sectors of cooperation between our friendly countries and parties. Its principled character and strategic perspective determine the logic of the relationship between the PDRY and the socialist countries.

That is why this relationship, which is increasingly being consolidated, will be strengthened. It reflects our peoples' interests and complies with the wish for friendship and peace.

HORIZONT: How did you personally come to scientific socialism? How did you struggle in the ranks of the revolutionary movement for your country's liberation and construction?

Al-Fatah Isma'il: The injustice, corruption, class oppression and the national exploitation caused by the colonialists drive people to indignation and revolution against all these forms of injustice. However, it is scientific socialism which turns a man into a revolutionary fighter steeled in battle and with a theoretically matured awareness.

As far as I am concerned, I have acquired revolutionary ideas through the struggle against colonialist and social injustice, through my family's life in misery and poverty, a life in which I suffered in both respects. Naturally one does not adopt the whole ran range of revolutionary ideas of the theory of scientific socialism all at one, particularly if one knows and understands that during the colonial period those days belonged to the class of prohibited things the spreading of which was forbidden by law. Persons representing these ideas were prosecuted, as was done in the case of our late comrade Abdallah Badhees [name as published].

But we are living in an era that is witnessing the purifying dissemination of the theoretical ideas of the workers class. There is no longer any country or people that is not influenced by these ideas. They reach these places through smuggled books and newspapers and through the radio media. Thus these ideas have reached our country in many different ways. The Yemeni revolutionaries, among them I myself, were necessarily influenced by them, too. The contacts of Yemeni students abroad with the workers parties in the Arab and the socialist countries also contributed to the growth of the number of their followers and cells.

After the outbreak of the revolution of 14 October, I came closer and closer to the positions of scientific socialism through my own studies. This naturally contradicted the training program of the Arab nationalists' movement of which I was a member. That is why a committee instituted proceedings against me when it was discovered that I was reading Marxist-Leninist books. The armed revolution, the just questions of our people in their liberation from colonialism and in overcoming backwardness, confirmed my convictions regarding these ideas and their role in bringing about the necessary turning point in the people's struggle both tactically and strategically. Naturally, the political organizations of the revolution, and, surely, not all of their members were equipped with these ideas when the colonialists pulled out. The tasks of social change began to impose themselves on everyone. Since one of the main pillars in these changes is the conscious acquisition of the ideas of scientific socialism and their application to practical reality in order to bring about these changes, this was bound to be our foremost task after winning our independence. This was quite difficult for us, since the state power was controlled by the opportunist rightist forces, and only after the corrective step of 22 June 1979 were we able to begin with the revolutionary ideological education of the leadership forces of the revolution, when we founded the school of scientific socialism in 1970. Since that time thousands of cadres equipped with the ideas of scientific socialism have graduated from this school.

Today they are the core of our Yemeni Socialist Party. In the 1950's, the ideas of scientific socialism came into our country surreptitiously and with difficulties and sacrifices. Today, however, they have acquired full legality through the revolution and its orientation by the party leadership. They are the definitive law of development for our people, a guarantee that it will overcome backwardness and will march forward on the road of progress and of socialism.

YEMEN--YAR

YAR-PDRY COMMITTEE EXAMINES DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

JN112048 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The technical committee formed by the Committee of Foreign Affairs and Diplomatic and Consular Representation for the two parts of Yemen held a meeting tonight at the Unity Affairs Bureau. The committee examined the topics submitted to it and the statement to be issued at the conclusion of its meetings.

The committee of foreign affairs will resume its work tomorrow morning to examine the remaining topics concerning foreign relations and diplomatic and consular representation.

Committee Meets Salih

JN121400 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today paid a visit to the Foreign Ministry where he was welcomed by Ahmad Qaid Barakat, minister of state and acting foreign minister. Barakat briefed the president on the progress of work at the Foreign Ministry.

Then President Salih met with members of the joint foreign affairs committee of the two parts of the homeland. Members of the joint committee acquainted President Salih with their accomplishments on the path of reuniting the two parts of the homeland on sound and democratic bases.

President Salih wished them further success and progress in their mission. He also asked members of the southern part of the homeland to convey greetings to his brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and officials in the southern part of the homeland.

AS-SADAT MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING WITH BURG

NC12220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2125 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 12 June--President Anwar as-Sadat today received Yosef Burg, Israeli interior minister and head of the Israeli delegation to the autonomy negotiations. After the meeting, which was attended by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, President as-Sadat spoke to Israeli journalists. He began his statement by saying: We held excellent talks with our friend Dr Burg. Let us hope that the peace process will stabilize. Asked if he was optimistic, the president said: "I am optimistic. All my life I have been optimistic by nature."

Asked whether it was possible to bridge the gap between the Egyptian and Israeli views on the Palestine question and self-rule, President as-Sadat said: "Well, I am waiting for my meeting with Mr Begin in Alexandria in early July. I may then be able to answer this question."

Asked if he was pessimistic about the deteriorating relations between Egypt and the Arab states, he said: It is not a matter of optimism or pessimism. It is a question of who is right and who is wrong. So let us prove to everyone who is wrong and who is right. I always put the stress on important matters of substance, not on peripheral issues. Answering a question about the role of the United States in the autonomy negotiations, President as-Sadat said: "It is a full partner in negotiations, and it will continue to play this role."

On the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, President as-Sadat said: "We welcome everything that boosts peace. For every Israeli step I am prepared to take two steps."

Commenting on President as-Sadat's answer, Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg said: "We, Mr President, are also ready to take two steps."

Answering a question about the two cables sent by the Arabs of the occupied territories to President as-Sadat asking for his help to send them back to their land in upper Galilee on the Lebanese borders, President as-Sadat said: "I will discuss this matter with Mr Begin when he arrives in Alexandria."

Yosef Burg told the reporters that his meeting with President as-Sadat today was one of the most important events in his life. He said: "We discussed all issues with him, including the progress of talks during the second round of the negotiations."

The Israeli minister expressed his and the Israeli delegation's deep thanks to President as-Sadat and the Egyptian Government for the hospitality accorded them.

GHALI, TAMIR, LEONARD HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

NC121338 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 12 June--Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and member of the Egyptian delegation to the Palestinian self-rule negotiations, has stated that the three delegations to the negotiations have completed preparation of several procedural subjects connected with regulation of the negotiation. He added that it has been decided to form a subcommittee, which will meet in Herzliyya in Israel next week on a technical level, to prepare a plan for the subjects pertaining to the negotiations on full self-rule.

Butrus Ghali stated this at a joint press conference with Israeli Justice Minister Tamir, and the leader of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations, James Leonard, after the conclusion of the negotiations session today.

Dr Butrus Ghali added at the press conference that an atmosphere of absolute frankness prevailed during the negotiations. He further said: There is a wide gap between the Egyptian and Israeli positions. However, we believe that the two sides, with full U.S. participation, will overcome this gap and that it will be possible to reach a solution through more negotiations.

Dr Ghali went on: We are seeking full self-rule for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We are working for the completion of total Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and for the normalization of relations. He added that the subcommittee to be formed will discuss the agenda and the topics to be relegated to the committees, provided that an agreement is reached on forming the various subcommittees in accordance with the agenda. Otherwise, these topics will be discussed by the general tripartite committee only during its various rounds.

Dr Ghali further said: The subcommittee, which will be formed, will also prepare a list of the points of agreement and disagreement and will refer the points of disagreement to the negotiations general committee. [passage indistinct]

James Leonard, the leader of the U.S. delegation then spoke. He said: I wish to express our satisfaction over the serious and practical way in which the negotiations were conducted. He stressed that the United States will [words indistinct] in the various stages of the negotiations on self-rule. He added: The U.S. assumption of the role of full partner was accepted by all parties throughout the various stages of the negotiations.

Answering a question on the chairmanship of the various rounds of the negotiations, Dr Butrus Ghali said that there will be a host state for each round. It will host the entire meeting, and if anyone wishes to speak, he will raise his hand and then speak.

Asked whether this meant that Dr Mustafa Khalil will go to Herzliyya, Dr Butrus Ghali said yes. He was then asked: Does this mean that the meeting will be chaired by Burg? He answered: I cannot say this, but I can say that there will be a host who will assume the responsibility.

Tamir said that Burg would be very happy to host the second round of the negotiations. He added: We do not look for side issues, but for the essence. We are friends of Dr Mustafa Khalil, and we all are here to reach an agreement and our meeting concentrated on this.

Dr Ghali said that the three delegations have agreed on the principle that the sooner the substance is treated, the better. We are all striving to give momentum to the talks.

Answering a question, Dr Ghali said that bilateral discussions had taken place between the delegations on substantive topics. The subcommittee will meet next week to prepare the agenda.

Asked why the agenda for the talks had not been discussed at this session, Dr Ghali explained that there were procedural problems that had to be overcome first. Usually in any talks several sessions are wasted on discussing procedural matters in order to reach a framework that helps promote the talks and creates the proper atmosphere for them.

Asked about the Palestinians' participation in the talks, Dr Ghali said: We have indirect contacts with them, but I don't want to give details about this subject.

In answer to questions, Tamir said: We are in agreement on the need to achieve results within a year. We will do our best to bring viewpoints closer and overcome the obstacles in the next stages of the talks.

Further Report

NC121503 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The third closed session of the negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip ended in Alexandria at 1145 today. The session was chaired by Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the talks, and attended by the members of the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations.

Following the session, which lasted 1 hour, a press conference was held. Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Ari'el Sharon, Israeli minister of agriculture and official spokesman of the Israeli delegation; and James Leonard, alternate chairman of the U.S. delegation, attended the press conference.

During the press conference Dr Ghali declared that agreement had been reached to form a committee stemming from the delegations participating in the self-rule talks. The committee will meet next week to prepare an agenda for the talks. It was also agreed that the three delegations will meet in Herzliyya on 25 and 26 June.

Dr Ghali said that there is a wide gap between the Egyptian and Israeli viewpoints concerning the principles of self-rule. He affirmed that the United States is participating as a full partner in the talks. He also expressed hope that with further talks this gap will be narrowed, just as happened concerning Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and the measures being taken now to normalize relations between Egypt and Israel.

Dr Ghali said that the subcommittee, which will meet in Israel next week, will prepare a draft agenda to be submitted to the third meeting of the delegations to be held in Herzliyya at the end of this month. The agenda will specify the main topics of the talks.

Dr Ghali said that the three delegations discussed measures to be taken in the upcoming sessions of the talks so as to define topics that will be discussed in these sessions. He added that it had also been agreed to give strong momentum to the talks in order to reach agreement on the principles of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Dr Ghali said that fundamental differences still exist between Arab and Israeli attitudes toward self-rule. While the Egyptian side believes that self-rule is a right of the Palestinians in accordance with international law and a step along the road to independence, the Israeli side believes that self-rule comes under the jurisdiction of Israel's domestic law. This is considered a deep difference between the two attitudes and that is why the talks will be very difficult. However, it will be possible to overcome these difficulties after the appropriate atmosphere is prepared.

Dr Ghali added that possibly more than 20 meetings would be held before a final agreement can be reached on the principles of self-rule. He affirmed that the three sides have a strong desire to reach agreement on these principles. He concluded his statement by affirming that the efforts being exerted during bilateral meetings between the members of the delegations play an important role in overcoming many difficulties.

During the press conference Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon declared that the efforts being made in these talks are a considered a step along the road to finding a comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem. He described this round of talks as fruitful and constructive.

The chairman of the U.S. delegation expressed satisfaction at the progress of the talks, which are serious and characterized by a desire to reach drastic solutions for the topics under discussion.

Israeli Delegation Departs

NC121305 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 12 June--The Israeli delegation to the self-rule negotiations, led by the delegation leader, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, left Alexandria this afternoon.

Yesterday the delegation asked that today's session be held early to enable the delegation to return to its country early enough to attend the session of the Israeli Knesset this evening.

GHALI DISCUSSES ROLE OF SUPERPOWERS IN MIDDLE EAST

NC122133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Frankfurt, 12 June--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Egyptian self-rule plan calls for complete self-rule for the Palestinians and for an end to Israeli military rule.

In an interview with the German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, Dr Butrus Ghali said: We have relations with Palestinian representatives, but they do not wish to announce their participation in the negotiations at this stage. We will do our best to put an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people.

He added that Israel must realize that it must establish some kind of peaceful cooperation with the Palestinians, because there can be no peace in the Middle East unless a just and comprehensive solution is found for the Palestine problem.

In his interview with the German newspaper, Dr Ghali said that the success of the autonomy negotiations would solve Arab problems. He added: Failure of the negotiations would prove to the rejectionists that Israel does not want peace and that it wants occupation of territory, in which case we would not be able to go along with Israel. In the long run, Israel will be the loser. Israel must realize that the occupation of territory does not bring security and that it now has a historic opportunity to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace.

Dr Ghali also said that after the Camp David agreements there is no doubt that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip belong to the Palestinians, who are entitled to the right of self-determination.

Answering a question about the role of the two superpowers in establishing peace in the Middle East, Dr Ghali said that the establishment of peace in the Middle East requires the support of the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union. The Middle East problem, he said, is considered a result of the cold war, and therefore it is necessary for the two superpowers to agree to solve it. Furthermore, he said, the Soviet Union is a permanent member of the Security Council and it must approve the comprehensive peace treaty when it is submitted to the Security Council.

Dr Ghali emphasized that we are interested in establishing good relations with the Soviet Union because it is important for Egypt, as one of the main leaders of the nonalined group, to maintain a balance in its relations with the two superpowers, and not allow either of them to put strong pressures on Egypt. We welcome any step for rapprochement, he said.

Answering a question about the role of the superpowers in Africa and whether there is a danger of Soviet intervention. Dr Butrus Ghali said that there is no doubt that Soviet intervention in Africa, especially in Angola, Ethiopia, and other parts of Africa, constitutes a continuous threat. The cold war, he said, has moved to the black continent and is at our gates. He added: We are watching the intervention policies of the big powers with extreme concern, because they threaten the unity of Africa and turn many small states into instruments in the hands of the big powers.

On Palestinian Policy

NC121906 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the mission of Egyptian diplomacy is to help the Palestinian people exercise their legitimate right of self-determination. He added that the full autonomy Egypt seeks to establish is a means for helping the Palestinian people to have self-determination, while the Israeli side sees autonomy as merely a local government.

Dr Ghali said that a wide gap still exists between the Egyptian and Israeli stands, but he expressed hope that the two parties, with the participation of the United States, will be able to overcome the obstacles that will crop up in the process of the talks. He added that the talks are still in their first stage. Therefore, as we are still in the second round, he cannot define his visualization of the future of the talks.

Concluding, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that there was a similar gap between the Egyptian and Israeli stands in the years 1977 and 1978. Nevertheless, we were able to bridge the gap and achieve the cherished success represented in the signing of the peace agreement and the complementary accord related to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

PAPERS PRAISE CARTER DECISION TO SEND STRAUSS TO TALKS

NC130742 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Writing on Vice President Husni Mubarak's discussions in the United States, today's Cairo papers praise the decision issued by U.S. President Jimmy Carter following his meeting with the vice president last night.

The decision pertains to dispatching Robert Strauss, the U.S. President's personal representative at the autonomy talks and Harold Saunders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South African affairs, to Egypt and Israel for talks with both countries and participation in the forthcoming talks in Alexandria in July.

AL-AHRAM says that the U.S. President made his decision after receiving a detailed report from Husni Mubarak on the autonomy talks in Alexandria. The decision was also made in an attempt to remove the tension created by the recent Israeli action of continued establishment of settlements.

MUBARAK MEETS MONDALE, CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS

NC130759 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak is scheduled to meet today with members of the House of Representatives International Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Yesterday, Husni Mubarak met with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and expressed Egypt's appreciation for the positive U.S. role as full partner in the peace process in the Middle East, in order to achieve a comprehensive solution.

Mondale expressed his gratitude to the Egyptian people and affirmed U.S. determination to continue its active role for achieving peace. He underlined the U.S. people's appreciation and respect for President Anwar as-Sadat and the Egyptian people.

Husni Mubarak has extended an invitation to Walter Mondale to visit Cairo.

Husni Mubarak, who has been on an official visit to the United States since Saturday, also met with the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd.

RADIO COMMENTS ON SELF-RULE NEGOTIATIONS

NC111542 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Fawzi Surur commentary: "The Egyptian Concept of Self-Rule for the Palestinian People, As Against the Israeli Concept"]

[Excerpts] The negotiations on self-rule for the Palestinian people began this afternoon at St Stephens Hotel in Alexandria.

Observers following the events notice significant indications as they formulate their opinion and assess the situation positively or negatively. They are continuously confronted by an endless flow of statements and arguments from the Israeli leaders and officials. These statements are rejected and condemned by the Arabs. The Palestinians and the rest of the world.

With the increase of statements by Israeli religious and political rabbis rejecting the form and substance of self-rule provided for in the agreements between Egypt, Israel and the United States, at Camp David or in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, we see an increase in efforts and decisions--not just statements--related to the Israeli concept, dimensions and effects of self-rule.

The Israeli leaders, from Prime Minister Menahem Begin down to the most junior member of the extremist Gush Enumin organization, have not stopped saying that Israel sees self-rule as an administrative and procedural matter unrelated to the internationally accepted aspect of sovereignty and the link with the national soil and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. There can be no bargaining over the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to set up their own independent national state on their usurped territory, which must be liberated if one is to be able to say that peace in the Middle East is based on solid unshakable foundations.

Furthermore, the Israeli Cabinet has heeded the pressure of the extremists. Last week it issued a decision providing for the construction of an Israeli settlement on a hill 2 kms from Nabulus, the biggest town in the occupied West Bank. It has also recently been announced that Israel intends to build eight more settlements in the West Bank.

These condemned Israeli practices are devoid of any sense of responsibility or the minimum degree of respect for international commitments. They are very dangerous land-mines, which threaten to torpedo the cause of just and lasting peace that is supposed to prevail in the Middle East in harmony with UN resolutions and international traditions. These condemned practices, which are continuing, prove beyond a doubt that it will not be possible to bridge the differences or bring these views and positions closer to the principled and firm views expressed by Egypt on every occasion and also included in the Egyptian working paper to be discussed during the current session of self-rule negotiations in Alexandria.

The Palestinian question is the nerve center of the Middle East question and solving it would mean that real, just and lasting peace is within our grasp. Other issues are minor compared with the Palestinian people's case.

Therefore, repetition of the rejected claim that the West Bank is Jewish territory called Judaea and Samaria does not commit anyone to accept this claim at the Palestinian, Arab or international levels. Consequently, the continued occupation of this territory, including Arab Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip since the June aggression 1967, is an act of usurpation condemned completely by all sides. Furthermore, the defunct Israeli argument that it is necessary to keep these territories under even the minimum Israeli control on the pretext of the so-called Israeli security, is a completely defeated argument, destroyed by the 1973 October war and will never see life again, like the rest of the Israeli theories.

Equally, the policy of continuing to build settlements could destroy and torpedo the peace agreement and the chances of establishing peace in the Arab world.

AL-AHRAM SEES 'WAR OF STATEMENTS' DANGER TO PEACE

LD121029 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 8 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Editorial: "The Peace That Israel Is Threatening"]

[Text] One of President Anwar as-Sadat's pieces of advice last week was that what he described as the "war of statements" by Israeli officials should stop so that the self-rule negotiations that begin between Egypt and Israel in a few days' time will pass the critical stage they are facing.

Some 18 months since the visit to Jerusalem and after all the lessons that have been learned during this time, it is essential for the Israeli mentality to abandon outdated concepts--the pre-October and pre-November concepts--and come out with new concepts that would enable Israel to live as a neighbor enjoying safety, security and also recognized legitimate aspirations and recognizing the safety, security and legitimate aspirations of others.

But it appears that the Israeli leadership is fond of this "war of statements" without realizing its consequences. Two days ago Israeli Defense Minister Weizman threatened to "return to Sinai if the Suez Canal is closed to Israeli ships," and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin threatened to arrest members of the Palestinian self-rule council, proposed to be established for the administration of the West Bank and Gaza during the transitional period, if these members declare their intention to establish a Palestinian state.

Such statements are not a threat to Egypt, because Egypt is not intimidated by threats from Israel or anybody else. Egypt has faced many threats before and overcome them. But these statements threaten the peace for the sake of which the President of the United States locked himself in Camp David for 12 days and millions in the world said their prayers.

Such statements are not directed against Egypt. The airwaves have carried many statements to Egypt which have, however, gotten lost in the atmosphere around us, without having any effect on the Egyptian will. But these statements represent daggers threatening the flimsy peace that the world is hoping will grow and become strong so that it can stand on its own feet and strongly face its enemies. There is no greater danger to peace than for some of its makers to become its enemies.

AL-AHRAM CALLS ON ISRAEL TO PROVE REAL DESIRE FOR PEACE

LD121415 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 8 Jun 79 p 9 LD

[Tawfiq al-Hakin article: "Israel Is Now Called Upon To Take the First Step"]

[Excerpts] This week I read in the French magazine L'EXPRESS an article by the French Jewish thinker Raymond Aron in which he said in part:

"The State of Israel more than any other state is in need of moral and political reconciliation with the Arabs. Otherwise, it will be compelled to impose occupation on Arab inhabitants whose number by the end of the century will be equal to that of the Israeli population. The occupation system will then become harmful to both the occupied and the occupier."

Such talk by a Jewish thinker who loves Israel has made me ponder over the Israeli politicians' view, which is harmful to Israel, and to wonder: What does their intransigence and their adherence to an inflexible political stand mean?

I have also previously read an article by Mendes France, who is also a new and one of Israel's spiritual fathers, in the Paris magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR on 11 December 1978, in which he said: "How can the Israelis deny the others, particularly the Palestinians, what they demand for themselves?"

This leads me to the conclusion that the world has begun to reject the idea of "the Palestinian in Diaspora"; just as it rejected the idea of "the Jew in Diaspora." I have written articles in some French newspapers suggesting rapprochment instead of estrangement, confrontation instead of evasion and meetings between the Arabs, particulary the Palestinians, and the Israelis in order to prove the possibility of coexistence within good-neighborliness, with each party living in its own home, country and independent state.

But neither of the two parties has come forward. I would have though that Israel would be the first to come forward because it is the occupier. I also expected a certain Israeli politician, who once was a writer and a literary man; to do something, but I was disappointed. It appears to me that science and literature are no longer his priority today.

I wonder why the situation has come to this stalemate. As far as the Palestinians are concerned the matter is clear: They want a home; a country. The whole world has recognized their need. As for Israel, it insists on dispersing the Palestinians or placing them under its occupation, while the world rejects this. It appears that Israel fears peace with the Palestinians just as some of the Arab leaders fear peace with Israel. Since I have criticized the Arabs' fear, I must also criticize Isreal's fear as well. If Israel refuses to extend its hand to the PLO representatives on the pretext that they are terrorists, the Israelis must rest assured that the Palestinians will not be so when they have a home and an independent state. The Israeli gangs which assassinated Bernadotte disappeared with the emergence of the State of Israel, and some of their members became eminent politicians.

The question that is always crying out for a clear answer is: Does Israel really want peaceful coexistence in the area? If the answer is "yes," then let us recall Bismarck's stand when his triumphant armies stood at the approaches to Vienna and were ready to enter it. Bismarck stopped them from entering Vienna and ordered them to remain outside so as not to hurt the feeling of those with whom he was seeking to coexist and not to hurt the Austrians, who would become friends.

Therefore, if Israel is preparing itself for a future in which peace and friendship between itself and the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular is to be established, it must remove everything that hurts feelings and must seek to make peaceful coexistence possible.

Now that Egypt has entered the stage of peace with Israel and for the sake of doing so has endured the fierce anger of brothers who now distrust it and distrust this peace, who have not appreciated our conditions which developed as a result of war, and who have insulted us while we insulted them--insults in which I have personally taken a part--I blame Israel for failing to appreciate our position properly. We are being accused of selfishness, because we care for our safety without caring for the Palestinian problem. We are trying to obtain for the Palestinians something that would ease their difficulties. Therefore, Israel should have appreciated our position and done something to gain the Arabs confidence in it, in its good intentions and in its desire for a comprehensive peace that would guarantee the Palestinian people's rights. This would enable us to convince the reluctant and the doubtful that we were right in extending our hand to Israel.

Instead, Israel is seeking to embarass us with its present intransigence in the negotiations and its peace-wrecking statements that it will go on building settlements for the next 50 years, all of which weakens the position of its friends everywhere, who are defending it, shakes the faith of those who believe in peace in the area, like myself, and casts dark shadows on future hopes.

It is possible to understand the Arabs' fear and mistrust of Israel, which is still occupying Arab territories, but what cannot be understood is this intransigence and insistence on the part of the one who is occupying the land of others, the one who must take the first step in order to remove doubts, misunderstanding and mistrust so as to pave the way to peaceful coexistence between the inhabitants of an area who have staked their future on living together in peace.

INDIAN ENERGY MINISTER VISITS CAIRO, GIVES INTERVIEW

NC121333 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 12 June--Indian Minister of Energy Ramachandran, who is currently visiting Cairo, has stated that India supports all efforts aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. In a statement made to MENA today, the minister said that India believes in the need for solving disputes peacefully and that all states must coexist peacefully. He expressed his belief that India could exert fruitful and effective efforts in this regard.

Regarding reports that Indian Prime Minister Moraji Desai was likely to visit Cairo, the Indian ambassador--who attended the interview--said that President as-Sadat and the Indian prime minister exchanged views on issues of common interest to both countries through diplomatic channels and that the visit of the Indian energy minister was a continuation of contacts between the two countries in various fields.

Regarding the attempts to isolate Egypt from the nonalined movement, the Indian ambassador in Cairo said that the prime minister had clearly defined India's position in his recent statements to MENA in which he asserted his conviction that any state which observes the principles of the nonalined movement must maintain its membership in the movement, and that on this premise Egypt must continue to be a member of the nonalined movement. The Indian ambassador emphasized that his country's position must be followed inside the nonalined movement.

Ramachandran then resumed his statement in which he dealt with the aspects of cooperation between India and Egypt in the field of energy. He said that his visit to Cairo was within the framework of the close cooperation between the two countries in various fields and that it was a part of the visits made by senior officials to each other's countries in an attempt to prepare programs for joint cooperation in this vital field.

The Indian energy minister added that he has invited Egyptian minister of electricity, Engineer Mustafa Kamal Sabri, to visit India to complete the discussions which the Indian delegation will hold in Cairo and to implement the broad lines, which both sides are expected to approve.

SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES WITHDRAWAL OF AMBASSADOR TO PDRY

JN121709 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 June--Iraq has announced the withdrawal of its ambassador in Aden. An official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said that the Iraqi Government was compelled to take this step and that it holds the South Yemen Government responsible for the consequences of any measures it might take against the Iraqi diplomats it has arrested.

The spokesman reiterated Iraq's strong resentment over the South Yemen Government's action in continuing to pursue a policy of violence and force against the Iraqi diplomats in Aden without any justification.

The spokesman said that the measures taken on 4 June in storming the embassy and detaining several members of the staff in a humiliating manner and the South Yemen authorities' action later on in detaining other members of the staff show that the incident was fabricated in order to harm relations between Iraq and South Yemen.

The official spokesman declared that the competent Iraqi authorities were compelled to apply the principle of reciprocity by detaining a similar number of South Yemen diplomats in Baghdad.

The spokesman said that the Iraqi Government had greatly hoped that the matter would end at that point so the implications of the incident could be dealt with unemotionally and fraternally. Unfortunately, however, the South Yemen Government persisted in its stand.

The spokesman recalled Iraq's earlier position in which it expressed resentment over the storming of the Iraqi Embassy in Aden on the pretext of looking for persons implicated in the murder of the Iraqi citizen Tawfiq Rushdi. He said that Iraq had warned then that such an action would gravely harm the relations between the two fraternal countries. He stressed that the storming of the embassy was contrary to international law and the Vienna convention on diplomatic relations and a violation of the existing relations between the two fraternal countries.

It will be recalled that a big military force estimated at 300 strong stormed the Iraqi Embassy on 4 June. Some 18,000 bullets were fired at the embassy and several incendiary and tear gas bombs were hurled at it. The force then occupied the embassy, ransacked it, handcuffed some of the diplomats inside the embassy and took them to an unknown destination. Their fate is still unknown.

ATH-THAWRAH WARNS TEHRAN AGAINST 'PLAYING WITH FIRE'

JN120933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0752 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 June--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has warned the rulers in Tehran and other Iranian cities of the consequences of playing with fire with Iraq.

ATH-THAWRAH advises these rulers not to play the game which the shah of Iran played with Iraq. The paper addresses these rulers by saying: "Do not play the harmful game and do not be taken in by illusions. This game is much more dangerous than you imagine and are led to believe."

ATH-THAWRAH recalls what the Tehran media and leaders used to say against Iraq during the shah's reign. The paper says that a review of that period will show that the "biggest slogan raised at that time by the shah's regime in Iran against Iraq was the slogan of religion, and that among the most important tools that regime used against Iraq were men who were counted among the clergy."

The paper says: We must mention this paradoxical fact because strangely enough the game is being repeated although the player is different.

ATH-THAWRAH stresses that the great danger threatening the Arab nation during the shah's reign resulted from two causes. First, attempts to prevent Iraq--which constitutes the strongest military power in the Arab East--from carrying out its role in confronting the Zionist enemy; and second, Iran's role of a policeman in the Arab Gulf and its assertion of this role by occupying the three Arab islands.

ATH-THAWRAH points out that any actions by the Iranian side that are based on these two causes "will mean that Iran will be acting toward the Arab nation's struggle against the Zionist entity in the same way it did during the shah's rule."

This is contained in the first part of a series of articles on Iraqi-Iranian relations which the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH began today under the headline "How Similar the Present Is to the Past." Following is the full text of the first part of the series:

Once again, clouds are gathering in the sky of Iraqi-Iranian relations. The Iranian radios and press are attacking Iraq, the leaders of Iraq, and the party of the revolution in Iraq after a silence of 4 years and 1 month.

Why is this happening? We ask this especially since a revolution has taken place in Iran against the shah who from 1960 to 1975 was violently and blatantly hostile to Iraq, Iraqi leaders and the party of the revolution in Iraq, and who later behaved politically and militarily in a manner that led to restricting Iraq's movements and preventing it from bursting forward with its great resources to play its role in the Arab area.

This is a big question. It must be answered clearly and frankly so as to set matters straight and to warn of the consequences before the situation deteriorates. When the shah began to provoke Iraq on the informational, political and military levels, we told him that the interests of Iran, Iraq and all countries of the area would best be served if relations between these two neighborly countries are good. We said that wisdom requires the two countries to search for a sound formula for bilateral relations and to look for what binds them rather than for what separates them.

However, the shah was very arrogant and believed that he was strong enough to continue the game. His arrogance actually led him to believe that he was capable of changing the political situation in Iraq. In 1970 he embarked on his well-known adventure with the hordes of traitors and mercenaries whose rotten heads were removed by the revolution. His greed tempted him to impose his domination over the region. He was tempted by the hatreds of ancient history and by international powers which aspired to control the area by creating friction and tension among the countries there. He played the game and was confident he would win. As time passed, the shah's plotting against Iraq increased every year, reaching the stage of direct war at some times and of indirect war at other times.

If we return to history and review what Tehran radio, the Tehran press and the Tehran leadership used to say, we will find that the biggest slogan raised at the time by the shah's regime against Iraq was the slogan of religion, and that among the most important tools that regime used against Iraq were men who were counted among the clergy. We must mention this paradoxical fact because strangely enough the game is being repeated, although the player is different.

At that time, the ruler of Tehran was expressing sentiments of friendship and brotherhood toward those Arabs who were far away, while at the same time he was harming the Arabs who were near. The shah was maintaining firm relations of friendship and alliance with numerous Arab rulers while simultaneously increasing his plotting against Iraq and sending his forces to occupy the Arab islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa in the gulf.

We must also mention this fact because history is about to repeat itself in Iran, if it is not already repeating itself and using the same methods.

Throughout the years, the shah played this game and thought he was successful. The regime in Iran at the time wagered that it possessed greater capabilities than Iraq and that it could influence the internal situation in Iraq from a position of strength.

However, after many years the shah determined that the game of harming Iraq was very costly. He determined that playing with Iraq's domestic affairs only resulted in burning him inside Iran without harming Iraq or its valiant revolutionary regime. When the shah reached this point, he retreated from his aggressive policies and turned to a policy of conciliation. Iraq responded and agreed to resolve problems within the framework of the 1975 Algiers agreement because Iraq did not want to be hostile to Iran and sought natural and sound relations with it regardless of its rulers. Iraq wanted to devote all its efforts and energies to the pan-Arab cause.

When the revolution took place in Iran and the shah's regime was ousted, the Arab nation rejoiced and was hopeful. There were many reasons for this joy and hope, above all because the Iranian revolution gave the impression that it had relieved the Arab nation of a great burden--a burden that was against the Arab nation's interests in its conflict with the Zionist enemy.

However, let us return to history and ask: How was the shah able to inflict great harm on the Arab nation and turn Iran into a great burden serving the Zionists against the Arab nation?

Is it because he established consular and trade relations with the Zionist entity? Is it because he sold it oil? Certainly these actions are bad and harmful to the Arabs. However, we must cite the example of Turkey which is also a Muslim country and a neighbor of the Arab nation. Turkey has maintained and still maintains consular and trade relations with the Zionist entity. Although the Arabs have a view of this matter--but this is not the place to discuss it now--Turkey's relations with the Zionist entity, especially in the late sixties and early seventies, were less harmful to the Arabs than the shah's relations with the Zionist entity. The reasons for this are:

First, during the shah's rule, Iran sought to paralyze Iraq--the strongest military power in the Arab East--so it could not carry out its national role of confronting the Zionist enemy.

Second, Iran played the role of a policeman in the gulf area.

Its occupation of the three Arab islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa only confirms this role.

For these two reasons, Iran under the shah posed a great danger to the Arab nation.

Regardless of all the slogans, all the friendly words and all the flowery speeches, any actions by the Iranian side which maintain these two factors will mean that Iran will be acting toward the Arab nation's struggle against the Zionist entity in the same way it did during the shah's rule.

The continued existence of these two factors does not change the balance of power in the region in favor of the Arabs against the Zionist entity as it should. This balance is not changed by opening a PLO office in Tehran, or by broadcasting statements against the Zionist entity by Tehran radio. This balance will really change when Iran becomes totally determined not to preoccupy the Arab nation's eastern wing so that the Arab nation can use all its political, economic, military and human resources in the battle against the Zionist enemy, and when Iran relinquishes its territorial ambitions in the Arab Gulf and returns the Arab islands to their owners. These islands are not merely land, but are the "police station" from which the Iranian forces can play the role of a policeman. He who declares that he will no longer play the role of a policeman should return this "police station" to its owners. However, keeping the "police station" and saying that "we will not play role of a policeman" is contrary to truth and logic.

As in 1969, we today give this advice to the rulers of Tehran and of other Iranian cities: Do not play this harmful game. Do not be deceived by illusions. This game is much more dangerous than you imagine and are led to believe.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM COLOMBO NONALINED MEETING

JN101854 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 10 June--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and his accompanying delegation returned here from Colombo today after participating in the nonalined Coordinating Bureau meetings, which ended there yesterday morning.

In a statement to INA, Dr Hammadi said that the Arab countries that are Coordinating Bureau members have succeeded in placing the proposal concerning Egypt's suspension from the nonalined movement on the agenda of the nonalined summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September.

AD-DUSTUR ON EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE

JN120820 'Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Under the headline "Europe and the Arabs," AD-DUSTUR writes: Yesterday's meeting between King Husayn and French President Giscard d'Estaing provided a good opportunity for his majesty to stress Jordan's commitment to the principles on which a comprehensive peaceful settlement in the Middle East should be based: insuring Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and restoring Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty so that the holy city can become a symbol of peace. Also, the Palestinian people should enjoy their full and legitimate national rights, especially their right to self-determination, and the Palestinian people should be recognized as a direct party and partner in the peace talks.

It is a source of satisfaction that the talks between Husayn and Giscard d'Estaing showed agreement between Jordan and France on these principles. His Majesty emphasized the importance of cooperation between Europe and the Arabs--cooperation that is developing in Europe in an unprecedented manner. This is demonstrated by the fact that the EEC Ministerial Council is now preparing to issue a statement at its 18 June meeting calling on Israel to withdraw from Arab Jerusalem.

This clearly means that Europe has begun to feel that it is its duty as well as in its interest to prevent a further deterioration in the situation in our area and to contribute positively to the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area. This view was stressed recently by the FRG and French foreign ministers, who said: We Europeans are interested in developments in the Middle East and for vital reasons feel the need for a comprehensive peaceful settlement. This would be the case even if the Arab states exported nothing but water.

Needless to say, the reference by the two European ministers to the need for establishing a comprehensive peace, regardless of the exports of the Arab states, is a firm rebuttal of Israeli accusations that the Europeans support Arab rights as a price for obtaining Arab oil. This confirms that such support springs from the European's belief in the justice of the Arab cause, and not from the desire to bargain for oil or anything else.

All these indicators pointedly suggest that a European role is now crystallizing regarding events in our area. These indicators also confirm that a comprehensive peace in this area is essential and that Europe has started to become independent of the United States.

All this brings to mind the efforts Husayn is sincerely and perseveringly making in Europe. His Majesty's recent talks with President Giscard d'Estaing are a successfull chapter in these efforts.

AMMAN DAILIES COMMENT ON CANADIAN EMBASSY ISSUE

JN100908 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the new Canadian Government's intention to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, AL-AKHBAR writes: The decision of new Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark to transfer the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem means that Canada will be committing an action which is as grave as the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries. This decision also means that Canada will be departing from international law and the UN resolutions.

The Canadian foreign minister's reply to the Arab ambassadors' appeal not to transfer the embassy confirmed the Canadian stand. The foreign minister said that the decision exists in principle but its implementation is open-ended. In any event, the Arabs' opposition is not to the date of the transfer, even if this is delayed for many years, but actually to the principle of Canada's recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital. No one has ever dared to take such action.

The decision of the new Canadian Government is undoubtedly reckless and comes as a result of pledges made during the election campaign to enable Joe Clark to win Zionist support.

Writing on the same subject, AD-DUSTUR says: The decision of the new Canadian Government to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem apparently results from a pledge made by the new Canadian prime minister during the election campaign to attract Jewish voters.

If Joe Clark intends to pay his debt to the Jewish voters at the expense of our rights and heritage in Jerusalem--and this would constitute serious intervention in Arab domestic affairs--the reply should assume the shape of challenges and should not be confined to the severance of diplomatic and economic relations with Canada when the Canadian prime minister pays his suspicious debt. The reply should go beyond this. The Arabs should establish relations with those Canadian forces and circles which oppose the Zionist influence--particularly those forces in the French-speaking regions.

Mr Clark has perhaps not forgotten the problems and irregularities which continue to constitute a burden on the Canadian Government as a result of its efforts to prevent the French-speaking regions from taking the step of separation. This is an aspect of Canada's domestic affairs. The prime minister should ask himself what the situation would be if the Arabs were to make Canada's domestic affairs their business just as he has become involved in Arab Jerusalem's affairs.

UNIFIL PLACED IN STATE OF ALERT IN SOUTH

NC122216 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Press correspondents operating in southern Lebanon reported this evening that the UNIFIL forces in Lebanon have been placed in a state of alert to confront any infiltration of their area of operations by Israeli forces or the militias. It is noticed that this measure comes hours before the UN Security Council meeting on southern Lebanon.

VOL: WARPLANES OVERFLY SOUTH, BEIRUT

NC121238 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Israeli warplanes have resumed their flights over the southern area since this morning. Other unidentified warplanes twice broke the sound barrier over Beirut.

VOL: HADDAD'S FORCES SHELL VILLAGE IN SOUTH

NC121743 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] It has been reported from the south that at noon today the forces of Major Sa'd Haddad shelled the village of Shab'a in the eastern sector. It has also been reported that the village of Kfar Shuba today received an ultimatum that it must join the forces of Sa'd Haddad.

DEFENSE MINISTER KHURI LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PARIS

NC130859 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0815 GMT 13 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Victor Khuri left Beirut for Paris at 0900 today in response to an official invitation from the French Defense Ministry to attend Le Bourget air show.

Minister Khuri is expected to spend 1 week in the French capital during which he will hold several contacts with his French counterpart Yvon Bourges on supplying arms to the Lebanese Army.

ADF COMMANDER ASKS GOVERNMENT FOR FUNDS

NC121558 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Today, Prime Minister al-Huss reviewed the security situation in Lebanon with the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] commander. After his meeting with the prime minister, the ADF commander stated that he asked Prime Minister Al-Huss to allocate the necessary funds for the ADF, because the Arab countries financing this force have apparently not declared their intentions on this matter.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS ISRAELI MEASURES ON GOLAN HEIGHTS

JN121935 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today summoned the heads of the diplomatic missions of the five permanent Security Council members and drew their attention to the seriousness of the new measures Israel intends to take regarding the Golan Heights and the application of Israeli state laws to its inhabitants, as well as linking local rule with the central rule in Israel instead of the previous situation, which was temporary rule for the region.

The Foreign Ministry informed the heads of the five diplomatic missions that these measures constitute a blatant and frank violation of the UN Charter, principles and resolutions, as well as the principles of international law and the fourth Geneva agreement, which unanimously stipulate that it is inadmissible to acquire the territory of others by force. This is an internationally accepted concept that considers occupation a temporary status.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES VISITING YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

JN101704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--At 1330 today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation under Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly Committee for Foreign Relations and LCY Central Committee member. The delegation includes two members of the committee and the adviser to the Yugoslav Federal Assembly. The meeting was attended by Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Syrian People's Assembly; Isma'il as-Sa'id, member of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Syrian People's Assembly; and Dimitar Janevski, Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus.

The chairman of the Yugoslav delegation conveyed President Tito's greetings to President al-Asad. They then discussed the results of the talks the delegation has held in Damascus with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership and with the speaker and members of the People's Assembly. The talks dealt with strengthening cooperation between Syria and Yugoslavia and consolidating the nonalined movement's unity.

In this connection, President Hafiz al-Asad emphasized the need to preserve the nonalined movement's unity, together with consolidating its struggle against Zionism, imperialism and colonialism. He also emphasized that the member-states of the nonalined movement should adhere to the basic nonalined principles.

President al-Asad said that deepening the nonalined movement's unity necessarily means consolidating commitment to its principles, because without these principles the nonalined movement would lose its significance.

President al-Asad also spoke about the departure of the As-Sadat regime from the nonalined principles by its departure from Egypt's pan-Arab affiliation and Arab charters and by its betrayal of the Palestinian Arab People and the Arab nation.

Nijaz Dizdarevic expressed his thanks to President al-Asad and asserted Yugoslavia's constant stands in support of the struggle of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian Arab people.

At the end of the meeting, President al-Asad asked Dizdarevic to convey his greetings to President Josip Broz Tito and to the friendly Yugoslav people.

Delegation Ends Visit

JN111248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation led by Nijaz Dizdarevic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly Committee for Foreign Relations and LCY Central Committee member, left Damascus today following a 5-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly.

INDIAN JANATA PARTY SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

JN111706 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Mr Madhu Limaya, secretary general of the Indian Janata Party and member of the Lok Sabha, arrived today on a visit to Syria to last several days, at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command. During this visit, Mr Limaya will hold meetings with several comrade officials in the party command to discuss the strengthening of relations and to exchange viewpoints on major current issues.

Meeting With Ba'th Official

JN112037 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Comrade Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chief of the party foreign relations office, this afternoon received Mr Madhu Limaya, secretary general of the Indian Janata Party and member of the Lok Sabha, currently visiting the country at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Comrade Sayyagh spoke about the existing good relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and India and explained the political situation in the Arab world following the capitulatory treaty which the ruler of Egypt Anwar as-Sadat signed with the Israeli enemy. Comrade As-Sayyagh also spoke about the efforts being exerted by the Syrian Ba'th Party to eliminate the negative results of the treaty. He explained the request made by Syria and the Arab states to suspend Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement for violating the principles and resolutions of the nonalined movement and disavowing the Palestinian Arab people's rights and legitimate demands to return to their homeland, determine their own destiny and establish their independent state.

Mr Madhu praised Syria's efforts and affirmed his country's support for the just Arab stand which calls for the Zionist aggressor's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territores and the acknowledgement of Palestinian rights, including their right to return to their homeland and to set up their own independent state under the leadership of the PLO.

ALGERIA

YAR PRIME MINISTER 'ABD AL-GHANI ARRIVES

LD121116 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 12 Jun (APS)--Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, president of the Council of Ministers of the Arab Republic of Yemen arrived here yesterday for a many-day visit of work.

He was welcomed at Dar al-Bayda Airport by Mr Hohamed Abdelghani, FLN Politburo member and prime minister.

In his declaration to newsmen Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz said that he will have talks with the Algerian officials on the strengthening of bilateral relations and the current situation in the Arab world.

The Yemeni president expressed his satisfaction to be in Algeria adding that his people follows attentively and with great admiration the progress made by Algeria and its important role played within the (?Arab world) and international community.

The Algerian premier yesterday gave a dinner in the honour of the Yemeni president in the presence of government and other high-ranking officials.

MAURITANIAN MINISTERIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD121104 Algiers APS in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, minister in charge of the Military Committee of National Safety of Mauritania, arrived at 0815 this morning in Dar al-Bayda Airport on a visit to Algeria. Algeria's guest is accompanied by an important delegation which includes Ahmed Ould Abdallah, Mauritanian minister for foreign affairs, and Maj Moulaye Ould Boukaraiss, minister of planning and fisheries.

They were received at the airport by Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister counselor to the president of the republic and chairman of the audit council, and Lt Col Qasdi Mirbah, member of the Political Bureau and general secretary of the Ministry of Defense.

12 Jun Working Session

LD122018 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon the Algerian and Mauritanian delegations held a working session in Algiers, which lasted for more than 2 hours. Taking part were, for Mauritania, Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, second deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Safety and minister in charge of military committee affairs; Maj Moulaye Ould Boukaraiss, minister of planning and fisheries and member of the military committee; Major (Kumar), member of the Military Committee for National Safety and Ahmed Ould Abdallah, foreign minister.

The Algerian side was represented by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, minister counselor to the president; Lt Col Qasdi Mirbah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the Defense Ministry; and Baki Boualem, member of the Central Committee and minister for religious affairs.

It is known that the Mauritanian delegation arrived in Algiers this morning from Nouakchott.

LIBYA

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON YAR PREMIER'S VISIT

JN111917 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Joint statement issued 11 June on YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani's 7-10 June visit to Libya]

[Text] At the invitation of brother Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Congress in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister of the Yemeni Arab Republic, accompanied by a high-level delegation, paid an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the period 12-15 Rajab 1399 Hegira, corresponding to 7-10 June 1979.

The two sides, in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, discussed bilateral relations and studied the necessary means to strengthen and bolster them in all fields, so as to achieve the two fraternal peoples' objective and to consolidate the historical ties between them. The two sides stressed the importance of exchanging visits on various levels to help develop the relations between the two fraternal countries. They agreed on the necessity of regulating and continuing the meetings between them.

The two sides studied the current Arab situation closely and affirmed their full commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference. They emphasized the need to implement these resolutions fully and affirmed their categorical rejection of the separate peace treaty. The two sides affirmed their absolute support for the Palestinian people's armed struggle against the racist Zionist entity. They proclaimed their absolute support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to return to their homeland, completely liberate the Palestinian soil, determine their own destiny and establish the state of Palestine on Palestinian soil.

The two sides reviewed the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon as a result of the recurrent Zionist attacks, intended to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese progressive nationalist movement. They condemned the conspiring sectarian isolationists, who are allied with Zionism, and affirmed the Arabism, independence, sovereignty and unity of Lebanon. The two sides called on the Arab nation to assume its national responsibilities in checking and deterring the Israeli aggression in order to preserve the Arab nation's dignity. They also affirmed that what is taking place in Lebanon cannot be tolerated, because it is an open flouting of Arab dignity before other peoples of the world.

Regarding the efforts being exerted to achieve Yemeni unity, the Libyan Arab side commended the steps taken by the two parts of Yemen to reunify Yemen under the provisions of the Cairo agreement, the Tripoli declaration and the spirit of the Yemeni summit in Kuwait. The Libyan side also commended all that has been achieved to date in the Yemeni committee meetings and wished Yemen further steps toward expediting the achievement of the cherished Yemeni unity, which is considered a major step toward complete Arab unity.

On the African level, the two sides affirmed their support for the African liberation movements and condemned the racist regimes and their methods of coercion, exploitation and racial discrimination. They also condemned imperialist intervention, intended to reestablish imperialist domination over the African Continent.

The two sides discussed the situation in Chad. They expressed belief in the importance of forming a national reconciliation government in accordance with the resolutions of the first Kano conference, so as to insure stability and peace for the Chadian people. The two sides expressed their great anxiety over the grave situation in Uganda and condemned the Tanzanian and imperialist aggression, which aims at annihilating the Muslims there. They demanded the withdrawal of the foreign invasion forces and appealed to all friendly and fraternal countries to stop the shedding of Muslim blood.

The two sides expressed their adherence to the principles and objectives of the nonalined movement and their firm belief in the effective role played by the nonalined states in international politics and in the struggle against all forms of imperialism and racism. The two sides are hopeful that the next nonalined summit conference will play an effective role in bolstering the nonalined movement.

The two sides also expressed their adherence to the objectives and principles of the UN Charter. They asserted their support for the idea of achieving the principle of equality among all UN member-states.

The visit was crowned by the signing of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two fraternal countries and the minutes of a meeting between them, covering the fields of culture, health, agriculture, communications and civil aviation.

During this visit, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, who conveyed the greetings and best wishes of Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief. Brother 'Abd al-Ghani extended an official invitation to Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit his second homeland, the Yemen Arab Republic. The invitation was accepted, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi promising to pay the visit at the earliest opportunity. Brother 'Abd al-Ghani also extended invitations to brother 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and brother Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi to visit their second homeland, the Yemen Arab Republic. They promised to pay the visit as soon as possible.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani expressed his profound thanks for the great hospitality and fraternal reception accorded him and the members of his delegation in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

CROWDS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. EVACUATION

LD121624 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, June 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A [word indistinct] popular celebration was held yesterday in Al-Fatah Street on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the evacuation of American bases from the Jamahiriyah. Participating in the celebrations were school teams, scouts, the youths of Al-Fu'ah, equestrians on Arab horses, folklore troups and youths of different clubs.

The spectators were delighted with these youths' parade in which portraits of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, were raised as well as the green Jamahiriyah flags and the three parts of the Green Book.

Shows were given enacting the evacuation of American bases from the Jamahiriyah. The celebration was attended by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the general-commander of the armed forces, the secretary for people's congresses affairs at the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, the secretary for trade union, union and vocational association affairs of the general secretary of the General People's Congress, the Palestinian revolution's leaders and huge masses of the Libyan Arab people.

'ARAFAT NOTES IDENTITY OF VIEWS, DEPARTS

LD081448 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Tripoli last night after a 2-day visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he held talks with the leader of the revolution on the current situation in the Arab region, and recent developments. He was seen off by Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and the secretary for social security.

In a statement to JANA, 'Arafat said that he had held talks with the brother colonel on developments in the Arab region and the critical phase the Arab nation is experiencing in its confrontation with the plots it is subjected to, especially after the tripartite imperialist-Zionist-reactionary agreement represented in the defeatist Egyptian president, the terrorist Begin and the leader of imperialism, Carter. 'Arafat said that his talks with the leader of the revolution covered the continuing Zionist acts of aggression against the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese villages which were one of the results of the signing of the Camp David agreement of humiliation and effrontery. He said the talks were positive and the viewpoints were identical on all the current issues in the region which were covered by the talks.

MOROCCO

FURTHER DETAILS OF BOUCETTA AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEW REPORTED

LD091536 Rabat MAP in English 1335 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, June 9 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, granted the Lebanese weekly AL-HAWADITH an interview in which he talked about the mission of the "Al-Quds Committee", the tension prevailing in northwestern Africa, and Morocco's relations with Iran, Spain and the super-powers.

Boucetta said the divergences about Egypt were cleared at the Baghdad conference, and that Egypt's suspension from the Fes Islamic conference and Morocco's decision to recall its ambassador from Cairo were in accordance with the Baghdad resolutions.

"There is no hostility between Morocco and Algeria" said the Moroccan foreign minister about the situation in the Maghreb. "And Arab Maghreb unity is destructable and would allow the peoples of this region to face real problems, namely economic development problems" added Boucetta.

"We wish the Maghreb unity to have a real significance on the cooperation level, so that understanding replaces the tension in this area", said the Moroccan minister.

He also emphasized that parts of the Moroccan territory are still under Algerian administration, namely Tindouf, and that Algeria wishes to maintain the artificial tension in northwestern Africa.

Asked whether the Soviet Union would eventually try to mediate between Morocco and Algeria for a solution to the Sahara problem, Boucetta said Morocco received no offer of that kind. "All we know is that the Soviet Union officially reaffirmed it did not want the tension in the region to evolve into a war, because of Soviet interests in the area. The phosphate cooperation agreement is very important to the Soviet Union", added Boucetta.

The Moroccan Parliament approved the Moroccan-Soviet fishing agreement, indicated the Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister. This agreement will come into effect in the forth-coming weeks.

About Jordan's threat to take up Moscow's positions about the Middle East, Boucetta said "We hope that the super-powers realize that the situation (in the Middle East) is not normal, and that one must make good the right of the Palestinian people to a Palestinian state in the (?area).

SUDAN

AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEWS NUMAYRI ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD111332 Rabat MAP in English 1245 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Paris, June 11 (MAP)--Ja'far Numayri, Sudanese president, recommended that an urgent summit meeting of Arab kings and heads of state be held in Mecca (Saudi Arabia) to "put an end to the present parcelling out of the Arab nation."

In an interview to the weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL, published here in Arabic, Numayri outlined "the necessity to put an end, before it is too late, to the deterioration of relations among Arab countries, and to the confidence crisis opposing some brother countries."

"I cannot accuse, as some Arab countries have, the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, of treachery. He is an Arab leader who made a mistake at a given time. Our duty is to try to undo this mistake and not to make others," states Numayri about the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and As-Sadat's attitude.

"We do not totally agree with the Camp David agreements. We nonetheless consider that they may be good preliminaries to a global settlement of the Middle East crisis," added the Sudanese president.

After firmly denying the presence of Egyptian troops in Sudan, Numayri added, "We have concluded, with Egypt, a treaty for mutual defense, so it is quite natural that coordination military meetings are held now and then between the two countries.

"Egypt has the right not only to send troops to defend Sudan, but also to occupy it and to occupy Ethiopia, should the Nile waters be some day in danger," further affirmed Numayri. Numayri finally said that he "fears no threat from his neighbors," but that this "does not prevent him from buying arms, from France for instance, to ensure the defense of Sudan's territory and independence."

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION REVIEWED WITH TANZANIAN MINISTERS

JN111444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 11 June--Sudanese Irrigation and Electric Power Minister Yahya 'Abd al-Majid and Tanzanian Agriculture Minister Malecela have reviewed questions related to the technical aid that Sudan renders to Tanzania in the field of irrigation, which began in 1975. This aid includes the dispatch of a number of irrigation and survey engineers and Agriculture Ministry engineers to Tanzania, who work as a team to establish an irrigation department there.

This came about when 'Abd al-Majid received Malecela today. The two ministers discussed the accomplishments of past years. A joint committee was formed by the two sides to propose a program for developing technical aid and training Tanzanian engineers.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA SENDS MESSAGES TO ARAB PRESIDENTS

LD120930 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The great struggler, President Habib Bourguiba, yesterday was briefed on the meetings held by Public Health Minister Fouad Mbazaa in Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania within the framework of the mission delegated to him by his excellency to convey private messages to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, King Hassan II and Mauritanian President Mohamed Hammoud Ould Ahmed Louly.

His excellency the president has charged Fouad Mbazaa with another mission to convey private messages to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, President Hafiz al-Asad, Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Jordanian King Husayn, within the framework of Tunisia's attempts to consolidate the Arab ranks and consult with the brothers in everything bound to strengthen the work of the Arab League in this delicate phase through which the Arab nation is passing.

Fouad Mbazaa last night left Tunis for Tripoli on the first leg of his journey within the framework of this mission.

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM SFRY, COMMENTS ON VISIT

LD121508 Tunis TAP in English 1412 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, June 1 (TAP)--"My talks with Yugoslav officials allowed to record with satisfaction the close cooperation established between our two news agencies and he agreed to take the necessary measures to strengthen the exchanges between the radio and television of the two countries." said Tunisian Information Minister Chedli Klibi upon his return Monday to Tunis after a 5-day visit to Yugoslavia.

"We also examined questions relating to information at the level of non-aligned movement and noted the similarity of our viewpoints," he added.

The talks also turned on the intensifying of consultations between the countries affected by this problem before the holding of the Geneva conference on the re-examining of the frequency bands distribution. This conference will be held in the beginning of next year by the UNESCO to examine the problems of development.

WESTERN SAHARA

PRIME MINISTER ACCUSES EGYPT OF COMPLICITY WITH HASSAN II

LD121142 Algiers APS in English 1025 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, 12 Jun (APS)--If a mediation is necessary as for the Western Sahara issue, it will only regard the Saharan people, in one hand, and his aggressors in the other hand," Mr Mohamed Lamine, Council of Minister's president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, declared in an interview to the Lebanese daily AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI (THE ARAB STRUGGLE).

Mr Lamine focused on Egypt's intervention in the Saharan conflict and its support to Hassan II.

"We recuperated 'made in Egypt' weapons on Moroccan troops, and that shows the Cairo regime's hostility against the Saharan people", the president added.

"Morocco is locked in a dead-end issue, taking into account heroism and heavy sacrifices made by our people and the internal conditions of the Moroccan people following a four-year war that nobody sees the objective," Mr Lamine said. As for Mauritania, "We demand the Mauritanian leaders to withdraw their troops from our territory and hope that the recent changes in the leadership will serve the interests of Mauritania and those of peace in Western Sahara," Mr Lamine concluded.

PRIME MINISTER PROPOSES MEETING ON SAHARAN INDEPENDENCE

LD102215 Algiers APS in Arabic 0730 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) has made a statement to APS on the third anniversary of the martyrdom of El Ouali Moustafa el-Said. In it he states that the Saharan people today are marking the third anniversary of the martyrdom of national hero El Ouali Moustafa. The painful incident that befell our people was filled with lessons, for it was characterized by the start of the historic attack named after the martyr and ended with holding the third popular congress in August 1976.

In the wake of that attack, which lasted for about 2 and 1/2 years, many changes took place in our region including: the collapse of Ould Daddah's regime and the unilateral resolution on the part of the POLISARIO Front to temporarily cease fire in Mauritania effective 12 July, 1978, with the aim of protecting and deepening the fraternal relations between the Saharan and Mauritanian peoples and in order to seek ways and means apt to restore peace between the two states. This historic initiative gave birth to an impetus for peace, which resulted in the Saharan-Mauritanian talks. These were rewarded, on 25 April 1979, by the Mauritanian Government signing the Tripoli protocol agreement, according to which Mauritania was committed to withdraw from SDAR territories it occupied, provided it handed them over to the POLISARIO Front, but it became clear that Mauritania violated its commitments and that it was prohibiting any response to the POLISARIO Front's historic initiative. The Mauritanian Government bears responsibility for the collapse of the impetus for peace, for it is carrying out aggression against our people while being unable to exploit the peace impetus to extricate the country from a war that had been imposed on our Saharan people.

Therefore we decided to acquaint the African and world states with the fact that we were prepared to negotiate and seek all means likely to reach a peaceful solution, whose basis is the independence of the Western Sahara.

Within this framework the Spanish stand should be noted. A while ago it apparently started to lean towards revising the policy it adopted towards the just cause of our people and their national liberation struggle. This stand will never be true except by Spain recognizing the SDAR, which is the administrative state of the Western Sahara.

The SDAR Government at present is studying with interest a proposal for holding a meeting between the governments of the SDAR, Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania with the participation of the administrative state in order to bring about the independence of the Saharan people within the framework of the territorial integrity of the SDAR, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by international bodies, such as the United Nations, OAU and the nonalined movement. Those resolutions were violated by the governments of Morocco and Mauritania.

Mohamed Lamine went on to say: A power foreign to Africa, the power which strafed the Saharan people with its Jaguar aircraft at the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978 and whose colonialist intentions were foiled, is trying by means of expanding the arena of war to engulf the whole region and to exterminate our people since it could not impose its suspect solutions.

He added: When our people are marking the memory of our leader El Ouali Moustafa el-Said, whose sacrifice gave a new impetus to the liberation war we are waging against the forces of aggression. We stress that unless the invasion forces withdraw from all our occupied national soil and unless they sign an agreement accepted beforehand by the main party to the conflict, i.e., the POLISARIO Front, and is subject to international guarantees, the Saharan people, under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, are determined and bent on redoubling their armed struggle more than any other time to date in the cause of national liberation until independence and respect of their national sovereignty have been extended to every part of their national soil.

In conclusion, the SDAR prime minister addressed a fraternal appeal to the Mauritanian people, calling on them to stand by the Saharan people in their just struggle and work for consolidating the historic and struggle relations between our two peoples.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SAHARAN CONFLICT

LD111852 Algiers APS in Arabic 1355 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Beirut, 11 June--Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Prime Minister Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed has affirmed that if there is to be a mediation on the Western Sahara issue, then it should be between the Saharan people and their enemies.

In an interview published today by the Lebanese AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI, Lamine revealed the Egyptian regime's intervention in the Sahara dispute on the side of the Hassan II regime. He said: We have in our warehouses weapons captured in battles with the Moroccans and Mauritanians on which are inscribed the words: Egyptian military industries organization. This confirms that the As-Sadat regime is also involved in the hostile actions against our children and people.

Talking about the Saharan revolution and its fight against Spanish colonialism, Mohamed Lamine said: When we began our revolution we never thought that our rifles would be pointed at Arabs, nor did we imagine that the blood of our fighters would be spilled by Arab weapons. Such an end is sad, very sad, but it has been imposed on us.

Mohamed Lamine affirmed that the Saharan revolution believes in genuine unity but not in a unity that is forced on us or imposed from above, and, to be specific, not in contradictory unity, that is, unity between reactionary and progressive elements.

Any progressive regime in Mauritania, along with another progressive regime in Morocco and a third in the Sahara could ultimately end up as a unified state. But for the Moroccan Army to enter the Sahara in agreement with Spanish colonialism and harbor a hostile spirit against the Saharan people and its revolution--this is something we cannot accept because it is not an act of unity but of occupation.

Answering allegations accusing the Saharan revolution of being secessionist, Lamine said: I would like to add that secession from reaction and imperialism is an act that serves the cause of unity, because to unite with these forces is basically a secessionist act and we are fighting it and will continue to fight it.

In reply to a question about who is responsible for spreading such allegations, Mohamed Lamine said that there is no doubt that the failure of Arab information media to understand our revolution has played a role in this. He added that the Arab press (?did not show an interest) in visiting the liberated areas of our republic to get in touch the leaders of the revolution and learn their opinion, and yet a number of Arab press organizations made the effort to contact the other side. Thus the Arab man was presented with a one-sided view of the issue. The Western press has been more neutral in presenting the conflict between ourselves and the Moroccan regime.

Answering a question about French mediation, Mohamed Lamine said: If there is going to be mediation then let it be between the Saharan people and their enemies, as there is no dispute between Morocco and Algeria or Algeria and Mauritania, but there is a dispute between the Sahara and both Morocco and Mauritania. All previous mediations have fallen into this mistake. My information about the latest French mediation is that which concerns the mediation of the French Army, that is, when its Jaguar planes intervened against our people.

Concerning the recent events in Mauritania and their reflections on the endeavors for peace between the SDAR and Mauritania, Mohamed Lamine said: We regard the events in Mauritania as a domestic matter that concerns the Mauritanian people only. All we ask from Mauritania is to withdraw its forces from our territory. However, we have doubts about their sincerity in the cause of peace. We hope that the recent changes will be in the interests of Mauritania and peace in the Sahara. We fear that delaying the provision of practical proof that Mauritania wants to quit this war may cause the re-eruption of the conditions.

The SDAR prime minister affirmed that the Saharan revolution's alliance with Algeria is objective and historical. Anything said otherwise is a sort of deception, lies and slander against the truth.

ALEXANDRIA MEETING ENDS WITH AGENDA STILL UNFINISHED

TA121138 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] This morning the Egyptian president received the chairman of the Israeli ministerial team, Dr Burg, for a talk. The two met for half an hour in President as-Sadat's villa in Alexandria.

Our envoy Shim'on Schiffer has learned that As-Sadat has proposed opening another air corridor between Israel and Egypt on the Alexandria-Tel Aviv route. Dr Burg said that he would recommend that the foreign minister, who is dealing with the issue of the normalization, deal with this issue as well.

At an improvised news conference after the talk, President as-Sadat said that for each step Israel takes to improve the relations between the two countries, Egypt will take two. As for the autonomy negotiations, As-Sadat said that he was optimistic and thought that some of the problems would be solved when Prime Minister Begin visits Alexandria.

Our correspondent reports that the last session in the autonomy negotiations has ended. It was decided that efforts would be made next week to work out the draft agenda for the autonomy negotiations, as the two parties have not managed to bridge the gaps in their views and agree on a common formulation. That is why it has been decided that the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. representatives would meet in Israel next week and would work out a list of the issues over which there is agreement and those over which there is no agreement. This was reported by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali.

Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir agreed with him and added that the gap between the parties' positions is large, but he hoped that it can be bridged. Butrus Ghali said that if the subcommittee of experts is not able to draft the agenda, the issue would be referred to the negotiating team at their next meeting.

At any rate, a spokesman for the three delegations read a statement saying that the parties have agreed that it would be best to minimize the public dispute in order to achieve the goals of the negotiations. He added that the next sessions would be closed sessions and that no minutes would be recorded to promote free exchange of views.

In reply to a question, As-Sadat said that Egypt regards the United States as a full partner to the negotiations.

Ministers' Statements on Return

TA121627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The head of the negotiating team to the autonomy talks, Dr Burg, said that, at his meeting with the president of Egypt, As-Sadat had mentioned the settlements and pointed out that they were making the negotiations difficult. Dr Burg said he was confident that, when the president of Egypt meets with the prime minister of Israel on 10 July in Alexandria, these issues would be given special treatment. As-Sadat had stressed that his desire for peace was strong and he regarded Menahem Begin as a man with courage who would advance peace in the area. Minister Burg made these remarks at Ben-Gurion Airport upon the return of the Israeli delegation from Alexandria. His remarks were reported by our correspondent Dan Eshel.

Minister of Agriculture Ari'el Sharon said that in talks with him the Egyptians had also raised the issue of the settlements. In his view, this issue and others connected with Israel's security would not disturb the peace process.

Minister Shmu'el Tamir noted during his talks with the Egyptian minister of war and the acting foreign minister that the publication of things such as those published by the journalist Musa Sabri were endangering the peace process. He pointed out that Israel expected the Government of Egypt to halt these insinuating articles just as it succeeded in halting similar articles in the past. Minister Tamir pointed out that his remarks had been received with understanding and he is now hoping for results.

Dayan on U.S. Role

TA121949 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told the head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks, Ambassador James Leonard, that if Israel does not receive a reasonable reply concerning the U.S. status in the negotiations, he will suggest to the government that it reconsider Israel's attitude toward the Camp David agreement. This was learned by our political correspondent.

Khalil Participation

TA121213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Our envoy has learned that a way has been found to make it possible for Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to participate in the Herzliyya talks. It seems that it has been decided that the next round of talks will not have a chairman, in order to avoid the question of the relative status of the chairman and Dr Khalil.

Our correspondent Yosi Melman has learned that the autonomy talks will take place in the Accadia Hotel, near the Herzliyya beach.

ITIM: EGYPTIAN INTRANSIGENCE PREVENTING POLICE COOPERATION

TA121515 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1320 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Egypt's insistence on not cooperating at this stage with the Israeli police is preventing any possibility of their acting together to eliminate crime in the area of the new border near Al-'Arish. The problem is primarily smuggling, which began as soon as the new border line between Israel and Egypt was fixed.

ITIM correspondent Gad Li'or reports that the Egyptians have already thrice refused appeals by the Israeli police and senior governmental elements for immediate cooperation in the police sphere so as to prevent the creation of an interim period which will permit crime in the Al-'Arish area to "become established" and flourish undisturbed.

It seems that, following the return of Al-'Arish to Egyptian rule, a large number of investigations which were being conducted by the Al-'Arish police were stopped, particularly those involving drug criminals and people suspected of other crimes. Because of the large differences in the prices of various products in Al-'Arish and in the Gaza Strip and Israel, a new sphere of crime has been opened up: the smuggling of produce to Israel where the cost is higher.

In the wake of Egypt's uncooperativeness, over the last few days the problem of smuggling has become increasingly worse and the Egyptians have even been forced on several occasions to open fire on smugglers. It has even fatally wounded some of them.

A senior policeman told the ITIM correspondent that the Egyptians have vigorously refused to cooperate even in regard to passing on intelligence information which would have helped them to curb crime in northern Sinai even more than in Israel. It also appears that some of the large drug dealers whose activity was completely stopped during the time of Israeli rule have again begun to smuggle drugs almost without fear. This also permits various criminals who had been "targeted" and who were under surveillance during the time of Israeli rule to act almost undisturbed since the investigations into their affairs have now been stopped.

Among other things, Egypt is not cooperating on anything connected with the trial or indicting of criminals who were arrested during the period of Israeli rule in regard to crimes of which they are suspected of having committed in the strip and in Al-'Arish and northern Sinai. Some of these criminals are also suspected of commiting crimes inside Israeli territory and are awaiting trial. It appears that these trials will not take place because of Egypt's uncooperativeness.

It has been learned that, with the agreement of the prime minister, police elements have asked Minister of the Interior and Police Dr Yosef Burg and other ministers to reappeal to Egypt on this matter. They are to explain the urgent need to maintain cooperation of this sort--not only in regard to the matter of border control--to prevent the growth of crime in northern Sinai and the strip in the near future.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT: OIL CORRIDOR TO BE RETURNED 26 JUN

TA121542 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 Jun 79 p 8 TA

[By Natan Zehavi]

[Text] The "oil corridor," which is located northwest of At-Tur, will be handed over to the Egyptians on 26 June and the Merhav Shlomo administration is now concluding preparations for the handover.

Among other things, administration officials have collected Israeli identity cards from local Bedouin and have given them temporary identification papers instead. Bedouin who completed vocation courses in Israel were given appropriate certificates to enable them work in Egypt in the field of their training. Persons employed by the military government will be compensated by being given from a quarter to a half of their monthly salaries for each year of employment. Shaykhs and imams who now find themselves in Egyptian territory will be given monetary grants of from 2,500 to 5,000 Israeli pounds.

The departure ceremony has been scheduled by the Merhav Shlomo development authority to take place on 26 June. Public figures and IDF and military government representatives will take part in the ceremony.

ACTIVITIES OF U.S. OFFICIALS IN TERRITORIES REVIEWED

TA091040 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 8 Jun 79 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] A lot has been said, particularly in journalists reports, about the strange activity of U.S. officials in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

The activity of other bodies in the territories has also been mentioned and it was claimed that they are a cover for U.S. political activity in the territories. Is there such activity in the territories? What is its nature and how do the state institutions react to this? All this is included in Dan Eshel's report. [Begin recording]

[Eshel] Clause 2.7 in the UN Charter states that the present charter does not allow the United Nations to interfere in matters which are subject to the internal authority of any country. Clause 41 in the Vienna charter, discussing diplomatic relations, states that in spite of the rights and immunity of diplomats, it is the duty of each one of them enjoying these rights to respect the laws of any host country. The diplomat's duty is not to interfere in the country's domestic affairs. All official affairs will be conducted via the Foreign Ministry of the host country or via another agreed upon body. These are the basics that must guide the foreign diplomats who represent their countries in any host country. In Israel there is an additional dimension making the situation more delicate. Israel has territories defined as held and activity of nonresident citizens there should be carried out very carefully. This is the view of Prof 'Amos Shapira who is professor of international law associated with the Tel Aviv university.

[Shapira] The accepted conception in international law is: Territories under military occupation are subordinate to the control and supervision of the military occupying authority, in our case the military authorities. The power authority de facto is in its hands. Therefore, as we jurists say, mutatis mutandis, there is in face a system of relations between the foreign diplomatic and consular representatives on the one hand, and on the other, the actual governing authority which in this case is the military authority. Nevertheless, it is surely clear to every schoolboy that under the conditions prevailing in our case, there are special delicacies; there are special political interests that do not usually characterize normal relations between a hosted country and a host country. We all know that the U.S. long-term political conception regarding the fate of Judaea and Samaria, or parts of this region, is not necessarily compatible with the expectations or hopes of the present Israeli Government or of the Israeli public or parts of this public.

[Eshel] The question then arising is whether the U.S. representatives indeed conduct their affairs in the territories with tact and prudence. The remarks of the coordinator of activities in the territories, Brig Gen Dani Mat, were leaked about a week ago. The remarks, according to the reports, were made in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. According to the reports, U.S. officials talk with personalities in Judaea and Samaria and encourage them to participate in the autonomy talks which, according to them, are only a stage toward the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The Americans totally deny this. In fact, a few days later President Carter repeated his position which is opposed to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. However, claims were repeatedly made. Most claims are ascribed to Judaea and Samaria personages. These personages occasionally contend that U.S. officials demonstrate their presence in sensitive periods. A few days ago when terrorists houses were blown up, U.S. officials were said to have been present on the scene. I checked this claim with U.S. officials dealing with this sphere and they absolutely denied this.

Another claim, coming also from Judaea and Samaria personalities, is that after lands had been expropriated, U.S. officials were busy interrogating the local people, asking questions such as: Have you protested against the act? I checked this with the man who, according to the claims, posed the questions, and he denied this. Our task is similar to that of a journalist, I am told by U.S. sources. We have to report the events in Israel, and, in coordination with the military authorities, we do everything to obtain this information without deviating from the limits and limitations of law.

Professor Shapir believes that this is not so clear-cut:

[Shapira] The degree up to which the envoys of a foreign country--the United States in this case--can allow themselves freedom of action and maneuverability would depend not only on the formal legal rules applying to the powers and functions of diplomatic and consular representatives--what they may and may not do--but would also depend, I think--it is a commonsense [last word in English] matter--on the feeling of the U.S. representatives: How far they can pull the rope, or, let us say, how far they can act to promote their interests without stepping on the toes of the various Israeli authorities.

[Eshel] A most interesting thing has been learned here. To date the Israeli Government has not made an official complaint about U.S. activity in the territories, let alone, of course, about the leak from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and Minister Sharon's appearance on television where he pointed an accusing finger at a U.S. Embassy official, Ted Fiefer. No complaints were heard except for this. On this point I heard from Israeli observers that Israel is not interested in a confrontation with the United States on these issues, since what would happen if the United States begins protesting against the actions of the Israeli lobby? The former U.S. ambassador in Israel, Malcolm Toon, at the time and under certain circumstances, accused the lobby of an unfair game, or as he expressed this, of dirty pool [last two words in English]. And, what will become of things such as fund-raising campaigns and the Jewish Agency?

Let us return to the territories. Claims, reports and complaints are heard there. Some of the Americans I talked with believe that these Judaea and Samaria personages who report to correspondents about U.S. activity are simply interested in giving the impression that the Americans reveal sympathy toward them and they are surely proud of this. However, there are voluntary organizations acting in the territories including the Quakers, the Catholic and Lutheran welfare services and, the largest, ANERA, which in 1977 received a budget from the Congress amounting to almost $3.5 million. ANERA published a booklet a few years ago supporting the Palestinians and since then its image has been anti-Israeli.

Regarding activity of representatives of foreign countries in the territories--one should be aware of this, according to Prof 'Amos Shapira's conclusion.

[Shapira] I think that our authorities should be aware that the diplomatic and consular representatives of any foreign country are here to discharge a duty, to discharge a task and not only to participate in cocktail-parties [last two words in English]. Therefore, in my opinion, it would not be wise for our authorities to try to be overly narrow, to overkill [last word in English], to exaggeratedly curb, moderate or narrow the footsteps of the empowered representatives of a foreign--and in this case, friendly--country.

On the other hand, I would expect these representatives of a foreign and friendly country to also be aware of the interests, the delicacies and the feelings of self-respect and sovereignty of the host country. [end recording]

VISITING ROMANIANS MAKE REMARKS ON EVE OF DEPARTURE

TA111950 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 11 Jun 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] We have three guests here--a high-level delegation from the Romanian Communist Party is visiting Israel as the guest of the MAPAM Party. This evening, a meeting is being held between the guests and the hosts and the topics of the talk are primarily problems of foreign affairs and security. Here are several details about the meeting from our correspondent Dan Eshel:

Leading the Romanian delegation is the member of the political executive committee of the Romanian Communist Party. His name is Mihai Gere and he is the one who makes this delegation a high-level one. This morning, members of the delegation met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. During their visit here they were also received by the state and foreign minister. He asked the delegation's leader about his impression:

[Recorded remarks by Gere in Romanian followed by Eshel saying:] Just as with the Romanian people, which are peace-loving and interested in creating links friendship with all nations, this was also my impression here. The Israeli people are peace-loving. Tomorrow, when we leave the country, we will return to Romania with a deeply-engraved impression in our hearts of a friendly country.

At the meeting which was held this evening with MAPAM members at which the political situation in the area was analyzed, another member of the delegation, Stefan Voicu. said that this was the first time in history that justice was with both sides. He expressed his confidence that justice was on the side optimists in Israel since, in his view, a nation which has suffered as much as the Jewish people will not initiate anything but a constructive solution. Before this analysis, the delegation members spoke at length with MAPAM secretary Me'ir Talmi who expressed the admiration for the policy of the Romanian Government which is not tempted to view other countries as prototypes [avtipus]. Also at this evening's meeting was Romanian Ambassador to Israel Ion Covaci, who is due to conclude his work in Israel after more than 7 years.

KOHEN RESIGNS FROM KNESSET COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP

TA121452 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Jun 79 TA

[Text] MK Ge'ula Kohen has informed the Herut faction that she is giving it back the chairmanship of the Knesset Immigration and Absorption Committee following her resignation from Herut. In her announcement, MK Kohen says that the Cabinet is not handling immigration problems. The committee works regardless of what faction its members represent to cope with the Cabinet's misdeeds, but its success is slight, Ge'ula Kohen claims.

Our Knesset correspondent notes that the Herut faction is to meet at the end of the week to decide who will receive the committee chairmanship.

PROFESSOR WEITZ EXPLAINS HIS OPPOSITION TO ELON MORE

TA101253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 19 Jun 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] One of the two heads of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Ra'anan Weitz, is opposed to the establishment of an urban settlement in Elon More. This morning he instructed the director of the middle district [Hevel Tikhon] not to carry out any work in the place in the meantime. Our correspondent Shalom Oren brings the main points of the document submitted by Weitz.

[Begin recording] My opposition is to the establishment of Jewish urban or rural settlements in the Judaea, Samaria and Gaza areas, Ra'anan Weitz says in his letter to the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs. I am not referring to the political reasons, or their political weight, since the political decision has already been made in the Cabinet. My opposition, Weitz says, is for professional settlement reasons. A rural settlement should not be set up in Elon More for two reasons, Weitz emphasizes: The place is totally isolated and the nucleus itself informed me that it is interested in establishing an urban and not a rural settlement.

An urban settlement must not be set up in Elon More, Weitz continues in his letter. In recent years several urban settlements such as Qazrin, Ma'ale Efrayim, and Ma'ale Ha'adumin Ha'adumim have been erected and all of them are dying today, Weitz stresses. They do not develop into a viable, proper urban settlement and their very existence is in danger. An urban settlement must reach the size of 5,000 families at least, the head of the Settlement Department says. The existing urban settlements have only about 200 families each. The establishment of a new town, Weitz continues in his letter, will aggravate the situation and it is to be expected that this town too will not develop into an independent self-contained settlement, and establishing it will disturb the normal development of the settlements that have already been established.

The Housing Ministry's commitments today go beyond the means at its disposal. There are 59 settlements in the field today, in temporary structures and settlement nuclei connected with them. This year's budget will be sufficient for only six settlements. In Weitz' opinion, efforts should be concentrated on the eastern line stretching from the Golan Heights to Elat through the Jordan Valley. My plan, Weitz continues, deals with settlement that does not require the expropriation of lands; it fertilizes arid desert lands and is especially intended to guarantee Israel's security. This has been Weitz' letter to the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs. [end recording]

FIRST JEWISH REGIONAL COUNCIL IN GOLAN SET UP

TA101751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Text] A first Jewish regional council was set up today in Golan. Israeli law has been applied to the region in municipal issues, reports our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh. The Golan regional council will be subordinated to Israel's civilian authorities and not to the military government, as has been the practice in similar councils recently established beyond the green line.

The Golan regional council incorporates 24 Israeli settlements including about 3,500 inhabitants.

Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry adopted a decision in principle to grant Israeli identity cards to all Druze in the Golan. Later, everyone wishing to do so may receive full Israeli citizenship and even passports. The deputy director general of the Interior Ministry told our correspondent that the implementation of the decision was being delayed only by red tape.

DAVAR ARTICLE ON RADICALIZATION PROCESS IN WEST BANK

TA081859 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jun 79 p 17 TA

[Dani Rubinstein commentary: "The Revenge of the Territories"]

[Excerpts] The closing of schools and the stopping of classes have become a commonplace security policy of the military government in the occupied territories.

Last winter there were student demonstrations in Ramallah and hundreds (I was told 600) of students from the villages of the district were thrown out of school in the town and ordered to remain in the village schools. In addition, dozens of teachers from Ramallah and Al-Birah were transferred to the surrounding villages.

This order totally disrupted studies in the region. Demonstrations in schools and teacher seminars 3 (!) months ago caused the closure of the At-Tirah teachers seminar in Ramallah as well as another teachers seminar and a high school. These three study institutes are still closed. In addition, the Bethlehem high school has remained closed by order of the military government for the past 90 days. The university of Bi'r Zayt, which was closed by government decree over a month, has gained the most publicity.

The military government is not overconcerned about the use of this well-tested measure in the framework of its policy to impose law and order in the West Bank. These are "breeding houses for incitement" as Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said in the Knesset, or "nests of hooligans" as members of Gush Emunim put it. I only met one junior officer who grumbled (privately) about the fact that we have to close schools en masse in order to keep the peace and combat terror. As if to prove the justice of the military government's policy, this week we saw the discovery of a terror network in the Ramallah area, whose members included teachers from schools in the vicinity and whose commander was a student from Bi'r Zayt.

I have recently heard an opinion, which is becoming more common among the Arab public, that depriving education is one of the ways that the State of Israel is waging war against the Palestinian nationalism being consolidated in the territories. There are those who even quote senior Israeli officials who once said that education and economic welfare among the Arabs only leads to trouble for the State of Israel. (I heard one quote from an Arab affairs adviser of the fifties.) There are perhaps Israeli politicians and officials who think this. This opinion is also occasionally voiced in the Israeli street. However, it is doubtful if this guides official policy. It is quite clear that if there are school demonstrations the best and most effective measure is simply to close them.

There is overt organization of various Palestinian groups in every institute of higher education in the West Bank. The students (and the committee as well) are divided according to their belonging to Fatah, the democratic people's front or the communists. There are organized groups of Muslim extremists.

(They were successful in the elections to the student council at the (An-Najah) college in Nabulus but they failed in Bi'r Zayt where they demanded that males and females be separated. There is no doubt that these institutions are a foundation for the consolidation of Palestinian nationalism. Therefore, the Israeli military government has to fight them and put them down, thus confirming what Prof Uri'el Simon once wrote on this issue: "Government by force must, in time, deteriorate to a regime of oppression."

The trap into which the Israeli Government's policy in the territories is falling has no exit. The closure of schools and colleges is not making the Palestinian youths less faithful, nor is it breaking their spirit. The students of Bi'r Zayt have organized themselves (perhaps not enthusiastically) for studies in private groups in the homes of teachers and students. They are meeting the challenge, holding classes during the day and in the evening, helping each other, passing textbooks and notes between themselves and imposing order and discipline on themselves. Groups of teachers in the area of Ramallah have recently announced that they are prepared to give up their summer vacation and devote it to classes, so that the students from the institutions which have been closed will not lose a year's study.

The Israeli Government and its means of punishment are only strengthening Palestinian national solidarity and increasing hostility toward Israel; then the Israeli Government has to resort to more stringent measures and the vicious circle tightens.

Anyone taking a look today at what is going on in the West Bank, in East Jerusalem and in the Gaza Strip can feel what they can be called "the revenge of the territories" against the Israeli Government. We appear to be strong, forcefully imposing ourselves on the hostile population to restrain it. The truth of the matter is that the counterreaction is very much stronger. The territories are taking their revenge upon us, weakening us and spoiling the society and government that is ruling them. This weakened Israeli Government is being forced to get used to soldiers chasing stone-throwing children and to come to terms with the closing of schools, denying education and other measures of punishment and control. Under our hands are growing pehenomena such as the terrorist Imman al-Hatib. Once there were different groups in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: Jordan loyalists, moderates, pro-Hashemites, extremists and others. This is no longer the case. The Palestinian national challenge, which the Israeli Government posed with the aid of a demand for annexation, settlement and non-recognition of the Palestinian people has gradually covered over all the tensions and problems in the territories. Palestinian solidarity has become stronger and national unity for an independent West Bank and a Palestinian state has conquered all. The Arab public in the territories is taking its revenge on us because it has become stronger through its moral demand for self-determination while we are becoming the tired victors who are weakining as a result of our demand to continue to rule over a million people from another nation.

NAVY REVERSES DECISION ON 100-KM LIMIT FOR FISHERMEN

TA111125 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Jun 79 p 8 TA

[By Ya'aqov Friedler, Jerusalem POST reporter]

[Text] Haifa--The Israeli Navy has rescinded its order binding the country's trawler fleet to observe a 100 km limit off the Sinai coast, the POST learned yesterday.

The order was issued on May 25, when Al-'Arish was returned to the Egyptians.

It aroused much anger among the fishermen, who considered the navy as being "more Catholic than the Pope" by forcing them to observe much more than the international 12-mile territorial waters limit.

Fishermen's union secretary Itamar Katz told the POST last night that some of the 20 boats had already returned to the fishing grounds to try their luck at the greater depths of about 100 fathoms (180 meters) beyond the territorial limits.

They would be unable to catch any of the lucrative shrimps at that depth, he said. "But if the catches will just cover the cost of running the boats, it'll be better than keeping them idle throughout the summer. It costs over IL6,000 a day for each boat," he added.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture Ministry has promised the fishermen to tide them over the interim period, until the future of the fleet would be determined. In the expectation that the promise will be made good and in view of the navy's rescinding of the 100 km limit, the trawlermen have suspended their plans for sailing into the area as an "unarmed armada" to demonstrate for their claims.

HADDAD SPOKESMAN ON TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA111048 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[By Bat-'Ami Hamizrahi, HA'ARETZ correspondent in the upper Galilee]

[Excerpt] Southern Lebanon was completely calm yesterday. Major Haddad's spokesman claimed that "the terrorists are very actively repairing damage, moving missile batteries, mortars and guns and are introducing new forces and equipment into the area." The spokesman added that the terrorists' vital headquarters are being transferred from the villages along the coast into the south, deep into the area, and also to the hills and the orchards for fear of Israeli Air Force, Navy and artillery attacks. The spokesman further claimed that the terrorists are substantially increasing the number of their men within the UNIFIL-controlled area, assuming that this will save them from attacks and reactions by the Christian militias and by Israel.

The spokesman said that last week there were 12 instances of clashes between UNIFIL and the terrorists, some of them culminating in exchanges of fire. The spokesman said that near the Shi'ite village of Mansuri, UNIFIL soldiers succeeded in halting a terrorist vehicle transporting a terrorist squad and its equipment and that in one case UNIFIL soldiers managed to confiscate antiaircraft arms. But in most cases, the spokesman said: "The coexistence between UNIFIL and the terrorists continues. UNIFIL is only prepared to clash with smaller organizations and avoids any collision with the Fatah and As-Sa'iqah organizations."

BRIEFS

POUND REVALUATED--The devaluation of the Israeli pound came to a halt last week. During the week there was 1 percent revaluation of the pound. After about 4 successive months of devaluation in the value of the pound, last week there was a revaluation. It appears that this stems from the fact that the Israel Bank's involvement in foreign currency trade was limited as well as from governmental efforts to prevent further rises in the price of raw materials and imported goods, which had caused the increased inflation in the last few months. [Text] [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Jun 79 p 6 TA]

KHOMEYNI ASKS USSR NOT TO SUPPLY ARMS, INTERFERE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD121202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At 0830 today the Soviet ambassador to Iran was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Iranian revolution and presented a message from the leaders of that country to Imam Khomeyni.

At this meeting, the Soviet ambassador said: It is a source of pleasure to have been received by the leader of the Islamic revolution or Iran. He pointed out that his country has, during this time, tried to consolidate its relations with Iran and said: I wish to report to his great eminence, the exalted leader, that our nation is desirous of improvement in relations between the two countries. The Soviet ambassador alluded to joint economic program between the two countries saying we perceive well the meaning of your valuable words to the effect that joint projects between the two countries should not harm your country, and we know that at present the economic situation of Iran is not all that satisfactory, but whenever a change of government comes about in a country, this sould seem natural. The Soviet ambassador concluded his speech by saying that he considers it necessary to report on his activities in the presence of Imam Khomeyni.

Imam Khomeyni said in reply: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Islamic provisions are peaceful provisions, and Islam seeks peaceable treatment to be accorded to all the strata. Islam maintains the view that it should be neither the oppressor nor the oppressed. As I have said before, we are desirous of reciprocal friendly relations with those who wish to have friendly relations with us, and we hope that your country and government will preserve mutual respect and accord us treatment which does not involve any interference in our internal affairs. I do not wish it to be shown that you had interfered in Khuzestan. Your policy should be such as to remove misunderstanding. May events not prove that arms are being imported in Iran from the Soviet Union. And if this is the case, then I have a complaint against you.

For a long time the majority of Iran's trade was with the Soviet Union, for in the past the United States was basically not in the picture. We are also desirous of having good relations and good economic and political ties, and this depends on the observance of mutual respect. We ask you not to allow issues which cause a number of people to say certain things, the most important of which is the same issue of giving arms. Afghanistan is an Islamic country and we are desirous to see that its problems be solved in Islamic ways. Soviet intervention in that country will have an impact on Iran too, and we ask the Soviet Union not to interfere in Afghanistan. I repeat again that we are desirous of friendly relations.

The Soviet ambassador said: I am very pleased that his great eminence has clarified Iran's policy regarding Iran and the Soviet Union. This policy is in full accordance with the wishes of the Soviet leaders. As pointed out in the Soviet leaders' message to your great eminence, our government has always regarded the Iranian revolution favorably. The Soviet people do not understand why the Soviet Union is ranked together with the Western countries. Of course, we know that some people are not informed about certain political issues; they ought to be guided and told which country is a friend and which is a foe. For example, some young people say [word indistinct]: The Soviet hand ought to be curtailed; or that the United States and the Soviet Union are both our foes. Of course, they do not know our policy vis-a-vis the Iranian revolution. Therefore, the aim of the Soviet leaders' message is that we should solve all these problems of development at the earliest opportunity and we thank you for the appointment of a prominent person like Dr Mohammad Mokri as Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union. He will easily be able to investigate this and such investigations will show that there is nothing in the USSR against Iran.

You said that it is better that the Soviet activities be rendered in such a way as not to cause the people to react. We are in full agreement with this view. You referred to the issue of sending arms. I can say with assurance that the Soviet Union does not give arms to anyone in Iran, and we never interfere in the internal affairs of any country. It is against our policy. If there is evidence of the import of arms, we are prepared to prove that this evidence is incorrect.

The imam continued to speak, saying: The fact that our young people say neither the East nor the West means that neither should interfere in Iran. This is completely appropriate and right. You ought to prove that the Soviet-made arms are not imported from your country into Iran. Our relations ought to be correct and proper and free from others' interference in our country and from our interference in another country.

The Soviet ambassador said: Regarding noninterference, our views are identical. We do not say that we should be granted privilege, but it is discomforting for our country to be identified as an enemy. Regarding Afghanistan, I would like to ask: Is there not a counterrevolutionary movement in existence against the government?

Imam Khomeyni said in reply: In Afghanistan the Islamic movement is taking hold.

The Soviet ambassador said: On the whole, I am not a specialist on Afghanistan's affairs, but the government there has embarked on measures which are to the benefit of the people and the oppressed. Of course, I do not know the cause of the emergence of revolts in that country.

The imam said in reply: It appears that you are not much informed about the situation in Afghanistan. I would like to say in general that those in Iran and Afghanistan who act in the name of communists, their works are not beneficial for the Soviet Union. Their activities are more important for the United States than for the Soviet Union. The present regime in Afghanistan puts great pressure in the name of communism on the people, and we have been informed that about 50,000 people have been killed in Afghanistan, and they have arrested Islamic ulema there. If Taraki insists on his way, his fate will be like that of Mohammad Reza, and I do not wish the Islamic countries and their relations with the USSR to become unfavorable.

The Soviet ambassador said: I thank you for your statements which are very valuable for us. I wish to confirm that Iran has had good relations with us under the leadership of your great eminence since the Iranian revolution reflects the firm determination of the Iranian nation, for which we have great respect.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD121302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A Turkish-Iranian joint communique has been issued on the visit to Iran from 9 through 12 June 1979 by Mr Gunduz Okcun, Turkish minister of foreign affairs:

Gunduz Okcun, Turkish foreign minister, paid a visit to Iran at the head of a high-ranking delegation from 9 through 12 June 1979. During the visit the Turkish foreign minister was received by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni and conveyed sincere congratulations on his own behalf and on behalf of the Turkish Government and people on the Iranian nation's Islamic revolution under his eminence's leadership. Mr Gunduz Okcun also met with His Excellency Eng Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister, and His Excellency Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, foreign minister of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

The Iranian and Turkish delegations, led by the two countries' foreign ministers, in meetings between them, reviewed relations between the two countries as well as regional and international issues. The sides expressed their vehement opposition to any interference by foreign powers in the internal affairs of regional countries and stressed that relations between countries should be based on noninterference in the internal affairs of one another, mutual respect and observance the territorial integrity of such countries.

The sides the withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory, admitting the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their right to establish their own government in their own homeland to be resolved [sentence as heard].

The delegation which accompanied the Turkish foreign minister on his visit to our country described the fresh progress made with regard to the Cyprus problem. The Turkish side expressed its satisfaction at the resumption of negotiations between the Turkish and Greek communities on an equal basis aimed at achieving a just and lasting solution guaranteeing the legitimate rights of both sides.

Turning to issues concerning developing countries, the sides called for the utmost cooperation and solidarity between these countries in the context of problems and difficulties common to them.

The sides welcomed the new phase of cooperation in their bilateral relations which has come about in the wake of the establishment of the Iranian Islamic revolution order and the dissolution of CENTO.

In view of the common cultural heritage emanating from Islam and of their historical ties, the sides expressed their readiness for and interest in further developing cultural ties between the two countries.

The two countries' delegations intensively reviewed the trade, economic and technical relations between the two countries, and, in the light of considerable opportunities existing for cooperation in all these spheres, the sides noted that the bilateral talks held in an atmosphere of joint cooperation are an indication of the resumption of overall economic relations between the two countries based on the new criteria and standards set by them. They also decided at an appropriate time, to review the quality of their new cooperation.

The talks between the two sides concluded with complete understanding and specific results because of the spirit of Islamic fraternity, friendship and good-neighborly relations and mutual interests.

The Turkish foreign minister expressed his profound thanks for the warm hospitality extended to him by the foreign minister of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic and by other Iranian officials. The Turkish foreign minister conveyed an invitation to Eng Mehdi Bazargan, Iranian prime minister, from Bulent Ecevit, Turkish prime minister. The Turkish foreign minister also extended an invitation to his Iranian counterpart to visit Turkey. These invitations have been accepted with pleasure, and the date for the visits will be arranged later.

ISLAMIC BANK COMMITTEE MEMBERS MEET WITH KHOMEYNI

LD130858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the nationalization of the country's banks, the Iran Islamic bank published the following statement today:

In the name of Almighty God: In view of the fact that the setting-up of the Islamic Iranian Bank has taken place with the permission of the great leader, and following the nationalization of banks, two members of the founding committee of the Islamic Iranian Bank were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, and asked for his orders concerning the continuation of the work of this bank. This meeting was also attended by His Holiness Mosavi Khomeyni, His Holiness Eshraqi and Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

The imam said: Since the Islamic Iranian Bank has been established in accordance with the laws and rules of Islam, it is excepted from the bank nationalization law, and orders have been issued that the general public should be informed of this as soon as possible.

INA REPORTS ENTEZAM APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN

JN121314 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1256 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 12 June--The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT, citing unofficial sources, today reports that Amir Entezam, deputy prime minister for public relations and official spokesman for the Iranian Government, has been appointed Iranian ambassador to Sweden.

ETTELA'AT says that 17 new Iranian ambassadors have been appointed and that major changes in the higher echelons of the government will be made in the next few days.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR APOLOGIZES FOR AIR RAIDS

LD121706 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The ambassador of the Iraqi Government, during his meeting yesterday with the prime minister and the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, formally apologized for the raids by Iraqi planes across the borders during the past few days and described it as a mistake. He expressed willingness of the Iraqi Government to pay compensation for all damages. The Iraqi ambassador in Iran agreed to express the views of the Government of Iraq formally in writing to the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

TEHRAN REPORTS FURTHER ON IRAQI DEMONSTRATIONS

LD121853 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, an informed government source announced that a number of the theological students and people of Najaf took part in demonstrations at the pure shrine of His Holiness 'Ali, may God's peace be upon him, the first leader of the Shi'ites of the world, in support of His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Badr, and strongly condemned the action of the Iraqi regime in creating difficulties and limitations for his eminence.

The demonstrators then walked in the streets around the holy shrine and officials of the Iraqi Government used harshness to scatter the demonstrators and prevent their march. Consequently, some clashes took place between the demonstrators and the officials in which a number of the demonstrators were injured. Some of them were arrested by the Iraqi officials.

On the other hand, on 9 June, at the end of the celebrations of the felicitous birthday of Ali, may God's peace be upon him, security forces arrested a number of young clergy on the orders of Tawfiq al-Ma'ani, a member of the Central Council of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and Samir ash-Shaykhli, a party official in Al-Sowra District. The same source added: At (?0900) on the morning of 9 June officials of the Ba'th government of Baghdad also arrested Sheykh (Onais al-Nablusi), the imam of the congregation at Al-Hadi Mosque in the town of Al-Hadi in Kazemeyn, and the representative of His Excellency Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr, and took him to an unknown location.

Ayatollah Najafi Warns Iraq

LD130712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the arrest of Ayatollah Seyyed Mohammad Baqer Sadr, leader of the Shi'ites of Iraq, his great eminence, Ayatollah Seyyed Shahaboddin Mar'ashi Najafi in a telegram to his great eminence, Ayatollah Haaj Seyyed Abolqasem Khoi, condemned this unmanly act of the Government of Iraq. The text of Seyyed Shahaboddin Mar'ashi Najfi's telegram is as follows:

In the name of God Almighty, I received the sudden and unexpected news of the unmanly invasion of the home of Ayatollah Sadr and his arrest by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq with great regret and sorrow. We warn this despotic regime of the wrath of God and the anger of the Muslim nation and ask the Islamic world to take necessary measures and put the criminals in their places.

God assists the faithful. May you be successful.

[Signed] Qom, Shahaboddin Hoseyni Mar'ashi Najafi.

ZANJAN CONTINUES PROTEST; SECURITY COMMITTEE TO MEET

LD121342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] On the second day of the sit-in by the people of Zanjan Province as a protest against the possession of weapons by members of the undesirable committee, the Zanjan bazaar was completedly closed, as were most of the shops in the city. Those who took part in the sit-in spent the whole night at the Governorate General of Zanjan, and today too they pointed out that they will continue their sit-in until their demands which have been spelled out in six articles are met. They asked the authorities to pay attention to their demands as soon as possible.

According to our correspondent in Zanjan, the demonstrators have submitted the following demands: Arrest people who interfere in public order in the city under the guise of the revolution and cause disruption in affairs; the authorities ought to disarm the agitator and undesirable individuals; purge the judicial officers of the Zanjan judiciary.

The demonstrators have declared their full support for the legal representatives of the Islamic Revolutionary Government of Iran, and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps.

The Zanjan Governorate General has also taken extensive measures toward general disarmament in Zanjan and during the last 2 days has disarmed four committees.

The political assistant to the Zanjan governor general said in an interview with the Zanjan central radio and TV correspondent: The provisional public security committee will meet this afternoon to take the necessary decisions.

TEHRAN REPORTS 11 JUN CLASH IN SIRJAN

LD121248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The central news bureau correspondent from Kerman, Iraj Mohammad-Khani, reports that following provocations by a number of counterrevolutionaries, there was a clash over trivial issues yesterday between the two tribes which inhabit Sirjan. Nine people were injured in the clash. They are receiving treatment and one of them is reported to be in serious condition. Twenty-two people were arrested, four of whom were released after initial investigations.

After this incident, the Sirjan tribesmen asked the Kerman governor general to investigate the matter. He went to Sirjan yesterday afternoon with His Holiness Sheykh Mohammad Rafsanjani and the Kerman public prosecutor. They tried a group of individuals involved in the clash from both sides who had been arrested by the Revolutionary Guards, the security forces and troops stationed at the Sirjan the naval base. At present, the town of Sirjan is calm and the situation is under control.

GENDARMERIE WARRANT OFFICER CONVICTED, EXECUTED

LD122250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gendarmerie WO Seyyed Ali Bagha'i, son of Seyyed Mohammad Ne'mat, was one of the agents who spread corruption on earth. For many years he misled innocent youth from the straight path and brought infamy upon them by leading them toward homosexual prostitution. He was sentenced to death by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran and the sentence of the court was carried out at 2300 last night.

INA: IRANIAN AUTHORITIES ARREST FORQAN MEMBERS

JN121801 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 12 June--The evening paper ETTELA'AT reports here today the discovery of the central force behind the Forqan group, which has claimed responsibility for the assassination of several Iranian officials. The paper says that members of the group were arrested in an Iranian town while in the process of planning new assassinations.

ETTELA'AT also reports that members of the Revolutionary Guard clashed with agents of Lieutenant General (Balezian), former governor of Kermanshah, in a region called (Ras Sirr Azzahab) and managed to kill some of them. The others fled, carrying their dead with them. They cut the heads of those they could not carry. The uniforms of the dead left behind showed that they were officers and NCO's of the former regime.

INA REPORTS BAKHTIAR STILL IN IRAN

JN101440 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1410 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 10 June--It was mentioned in Tehran that former prime minister Shahpur Bakhtiar is still among the Bakhtiari tribes, south of Esfahan.

A press statement distributed here today mentioned that Bakhtiar is broadcasting over a private station to defend himself against the accusations directed against him.

YAZDI OUTLINES BASES OF FOREIGN POLICY

LD121219 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 31 May 79 p 3 LD

[Halim Mokdad 23 May interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi: "We Will Not Let the Americans Intervene in Our Domestic Affairs"]

[Text] Question: Excellency, could you explain for the benefit of our readers the broad outlines of the foreign policy of the Iranian Islamic Republic?

Answer: Iran's foreign policy has originated in the ideology of the Iranian Islamic revolution. In the Islamic ideological context, what matters most is national independence. When we mention independence, we mean global political, economic, cultural and military independence. Our foreign policy is opposed to imperialism and colonialism as well as to all foreign states which want to interfere in our domestic affairs. Therefore we want neither to intervene in, nor to be dragged into, problems concerning superpowers.

In short, our foreign policy is based on the principle of positive neutrality and nonalinement. Furthermore, we have political, ideological, cultural and economic affinities with the Third World and, especially, Muslim countries. We will try to maintain very close and special relations with them. We see ourselves as part of the great Muslim people.

Question: Will the Iranian Islamic Republic participate in the coming summit of nonalined countries in Havana, and if so in what capacity?

Answer: We will ask to be allowed to participate in the movement of nonalined countries, but our participation in the Havana conference is under study. So far, we have made no final decision on the matter.

Question: Does the Iranian revolution intend to introduce any new concepts with respect to traditional pan-Islamism and, if so, could your excellency define them for us?

Answer: Our Islamic revolution's new ideas are already well-known throughout the world. As for the Islamic world, we have shown it clearly that our revolution is an exclusive product of the Iranian people. It has never been supported by any foreign force, great or small. From this viewpoint, the idea of such a revolution is new.

Question: Imam Khomeyni and you yourself, Excellency, have denounced the Western and, especially, American hold on the Iran of the former shah. Could you outline for the benefit of our readers the new framework for your relations with these countries? [paragraph continues]

This question would be incomplete if we omitted to mention at the same time the problems of your future relations with the USSR. Could you tell us a few words on that subject as well?

Answer: Superpowers--the USSR and the United States--are within the compass of our foreign policy. They are no exception--we will not allow the Americans to intervene in our domestic affairs. We will resist any foreign intervention, just as we have opposed the U.S. Senate's 17 May resolution (condemning the death sentences imposed by revolutionary courts in Iran). We will pursue a similar policy with respect to all other countries.

If foreign countries recognize the reality of our revolution and show respect for the interests and independence of our people and our revolution, we will be willing to maintain our economic and technical relations with them. We will even be willing to go further, by developing our relations with them.

Question: The highest authorities of the Iranian Islamic Republic have proclaimed their support for liberation movements, especially those inspired by Islam. Could your excellency explain to us how your country intends to concretize its support for the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], two of whose delegations have already been received in Iran? The aim of their visit to your fraternal country was to secure your recognition of the SDAR--an initiative which seems to have been well received by the Iranian high officials whom they met during their visit.

Answer: We have repeatedly stated that we form part of the great Islamic people. Consequently, we see any revolution by any Islamic people anywhere as our own and support it to the best of our abilities. As for recognizing the SDAR, we are studying the proposals submitted to us by the two Saharan delegations which came here.

Question: Algeria welcomed the creation of the Iranian Islamic Republic. This represents a considerable support for countries which are waging a ceaseless struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and Zionism. We are referring now to the role which Iran is bound to play in the continuous struggle waged in support of the creation of a new international economic order, through its support for the North-South dialog and the attitude which it has adopted within OPEC. Could you explain your views on these matters for the benefit of our readers?

Answer: The struggle against imperialism and colonialism in the political sphere is clear-cut and easy, but when imperialism and colonialism infiltrate the economic and cultural sectors, the struggle requires more time to root them out. When we were under imperialist influence, our economy became completely dependent on the economy of capitalist countries. We will need quite a long time to liberate our economy. Whenever we have participated in the North-South dialog and OPEC conferences, our efforts have always been aimed at completely liberating our economy from the Western hold and the hold of the West's imperialist allies.

Question: The Iranian revolution, inspired by Islam, and the Algerian revolution have historical and cultural features and wage a similar struggle which are bound to help to consolidate and develop the bonds existing between them. Excellency, could you explain to us how you envisage the future of Iranian-Algerian relations?

Answer: I hope that they will be cordial, frank and fruitful. In the 20th Century the Algerian revolution has been an example to any pan-Islamic revolution. Most of the present leaders of your country are our friends, people close to us. [paragraph continues]

During the Algerian independence war, which coincided with Dr Mossadeq's regime, a group of Maghreb representatives composed of Algerians, Tunisians and Moroccans came to see the Iranian leader. I was asked to receive it. The delegation came to ask for Iranian aid.

In 1959-1960, our brother, the combattant and martyr (A. Chariati) [as published], maintained relations with EL MOUDJAHID and the National Liberation Front in Paris.

At the same time he closely cooperated with Frantz Fanon. When we were preparing our armed revolution in Iran, several of my friends went to see their Algerian brothers to ask for help.

We understand the Algerian revolution very well. We greatly approve of it and respect it. We have many sincere Algerian friends and we hope that these friendships will lead to a development of our relations.

SHARI'AT-MADARI INTERVIEWED ON ASSEMBLY, ARMY

LD102131 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2005 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on Shari'at-Madari interview]

[Text] In today's issue, ETTELA'AT carries Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari's interview with journalists. In reply to journalists' questions on his views regarding a constituent assembly, Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari said: A certain group argues that in view of the sensitive consideration of helping our revolution to take shape, demanding speedy action in accomplishing the job, a consultative council and a referendum will be sufficient to ratify the constitution. There is also a counter argument, namely, that ratification of the constitutions is something which should be left to the experts, bearing in mind in particular the fact that we have a responsibility towards future generations. The philosophy justifying the need for a constituent assemly lies in the matter of expertise--from those who view the country's needs and its future destiny from various aspects more precisely and with greater foresight. Some of the parties, including the Muslim Republican People's Party are stressing the need to convene a constituent assembly.

It was asked: What is Your Eminence's view on this matter? He replied: I will state it briefly: a constituent assemly must be formed. My view is that it would be a grave mistake not to convene a constituent assembly.

In another party Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari's views were asked regarding participation of military personnel in political parties and other political activities. His reply is as follows: Our view is that military personnel are like other individuals in the nation and must enjoy all national rights. To ban them or to limit them is contrary to the promises and pledges given. Moreover, if the military were deprived of the right to express its views and its position remains as in the past, then, on the one hand, it would be ignorant of and uninformed about certain considerations. It would not be cultivated within the context of society and it would not be educated as an informed and conscious body. On the other hand, they would not achieve understanding with the people. In other words, they would no longer consider the people as belonging to them, but consider themselves separate from the people.

So we go back to the situation that prevailed in the past where there was a power separate from the people, whereas what we want is to have a national army, not something separate from the people. It is, of course, possible that in a given special set of circumstances or in certain particular matters it would be inadvisable to involve the army.

In such a situation the matter would be explained at the appropriate time, but, in our view, it is not right to ban them even from attending mosques, participating in political parties and taking part in other activities. Not only that, they themselves have sent me letters. Military leaders have sent me letters and have raised a great deal of tumult and voiced complaints. They have even demanded a reply. It will, of course, be said that the army needs some discipline. Of course, discipline should be maintained, but we should not have a deprived army either. This is tantamount to deprive the army. In short, the army should not be on the sideline or separate from the people. Rather it should be with the people and in the hearts of the people.

VICE ADMIRAL MADANI DISCUSSES NAVY

LD111410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Vice Admiral Madani, the Iranian naval commander and governor general of Khuzestan, last night took part in a graduation ceremony in Manjil, held on the occasion of awarding green berets to naval cadets. After the ceremony he gave the following interview to our correspondent Salimi: [Begin recording]

[Question] How has the Iranian Navy changed since the revolution?

[Answer] There is no doubt that (?there is a difference). Until yesterday, the navy was protecting the interests of the imperialists. It was guarding the Persian Gulf [words indistinct] and the interests of foreigners: It was in the service of the Shah, who was hostile to the nation, a man alienated from the nation, or rather it appeared to have been in the service of such a man. Today we are not the Persian Gulf's policeman, nor are we in the service of the colonialists, nor are we serving any individual. Today we represent the nation's might. [Words indistinct- work for the nation. We support the Islamic revolution, the popular revolution. This is a crushing blow dealt to the colonialists; we are no longer their policeman.

[Question] As you know, for the second time since the revolution, Iraqi airplanes have violated our country's airspace. As an official of the armed forces, first please tell us about the possible reason for this violation and second, what role is being played by the Iranian Government?

[Answer] Your question requires a detailed explanation. I referred to this point during my remarks in Khuzestan: that friendship without motive is understandable, but hostility without cause is unheard of. We are rather annoyed with our neighbors. Although we have not done anything to displease them, have not taken any steps to oppose the, I must say that they have not responded accordingly. Ours is an Islamic and popular revolution with benefits for all. Consequently, seeing our neighbors showing hostility against this revolution [words indistinct] is incomprehensible. At any rate, whatever the reason, certain measures have been taken with the (?support) of some of our neighbors which, if continued, will bring about the wrath of the Iranian nation. I must say that this wrath is not the same felt by the Iranian nation in the past. Today the Iranian nation is a united and cohesive population of 35 million people: this is a nation faithful to the revolution. Consequently, today's wrath is not the same as yesterday's. [end recording]

NIOC DIRECTOR DISCUSSES COMING OPEC SESSION

LD121324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mr Nazih, NIOC board chairman and managing director, in an interview with PARS, has said: No decision has been made yet regarding the next OPEC session. The government should be consulted on its views regarding the forthcoming OPEC talks. Mr Nazih added: What is certain is that Iran's talks at the next OPEC session will be aimed at bringing about closer coordination among the members. Efforts will be made, God forbid, not to allow a gulf to be created between members. He added: What we will bear in mind in future OPEC sessions is the protection of the country's interests, so as to prevent a single drop of our oil being wasted. A bottle of water is worth $2 in Europe, but does a bottle of oil cost that much?

Mr Nazih concluded: We sell our spot market oil at prices higher than OPEC prices. In fact we are entitled to do this, and the spot market customers are perfectly entitled to make a deal with us or not to do so. We don't impose on them anything whatsoever.

NVOI URGES LIMITING IRAN'S OIL PRODUCTION

TA121246 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 11 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Preserve the Oil Resources for Future Generations"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: If we consider the remarks by our homeland's National Oil Company chairman, Hasan Nazih, as a basis for judgment, the government has the right to lower oil production as much as possible, and on the other hand to (?increase) oil income. This policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the (?top) managers of the National Iranian Oil Company is a policy that conforms with the (?historical) interests of the Iranian nation; a policy in line with the (?greater) preservation and durability of the national oil wealth, which is perishable.

As we know, our country at present exports about 3.25 million barrels of oil a day. About half of the oil exported during the domination of the former Shah's traitorous regime and the (?plundering oil monopolies) [word indistinct] of the oil fields. It should be noted that the former shah's regime, which was established by the oil coup d'etat of the U.S. and Britain, allowed the oil wealth of the Iranian nation to be plundered exclusively by the oil consortium, a consortium in which the U.S. and British companies played the important role. For (?a quarter of a century) this consortium and U.S. and British monopolies took away scores of billions of barrels of Iran's oil at extremely low prices. Through all kinds of crooked deals with the former shah and his gang of agents, they also pocketed their so-called share of Iran's oil income.

The traitor Shah, in order to please his American and British masters, would increase the country's oil production now and then, until Iran became the largest oil producer after Saudi Arabia. (?It should be noted) that during that time everybody knew that the increase in oil production not only did not benefit Iran, but on the contrary, endangered the future of the economy and the economic (?foundation) of the country. [words indistinct] transformed the National Iranian Oil Company into a means for (?plundering) the oil income.

Statistics which Mr Hasan Nazih mentioned in his recent interview are an example of the looting by agents of the former shah's bloody regime in this company and an example of the plundering by Western oil companies.

That unwarranted increase in oil production during the former shah's regime was only for the benefit of the plundering Western oil monopolies, especially the Americans and British. As a result of the increase in the oil production in our country or in Saudi Arabia, these countries established oil reserves under the pretext of strategic oil reserves so that whenever they found it expedient they would be able to confront the OPEC countries, including Iran, by utilizing these reserves. The U.S. and British oil monopolies took advantage of the increase in Iran's oil production during the former shah's regime to disrupt the balance of supply and demand in the world oil market for their own benefit and to the disadvantage of OPEC member countries. (?From the beginning) the shah's regime, along with the regime of Saudi Arabia, acted as an ally of U.S. and British policy in OPEC, despite all the public statements and demonstrations.

Now that the satanic puppet regime of the oil monopolies has been overthrown in our country, by exercising its national sovereignty over the utilization of natural resources, our government can receive the most income from the least production of oil. What has happened over the last few months, after the victory of the national and Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation, showed that in spite of the decrease in oil production, by implementing an independent and a really national policy in fixing the price of oil, Iran is able to increase its oil income. Thus, by deleting extra military expenses, by ending the huge looting, pilfering and embezzlement of the former shah and his agents, our country's oil income will increase considerably. The implementation of such a policy by the government and the National Iranian Oil Company will not only result in safe-guarding our country's oil resources for future generations to be utilized by them, but at the same time it enables our country and our Islamic Republic to play its eminent role in the family of oil producing countries, namely OPEC. Oil is a (?national) wealth and it should be utilized for the sake of the revolution and the flowering of industry, economy and the culture of the people and public welfare, and for the establishment of foundations for the development of capital in the country.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI ACCUSES WEST OF SPYING, LYING, SABOTAGE

BK081433 KABUL TIMES in English 19 May 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[Excerpts] Kabul, May 19, (BAKHTAR)--The great leader of the people of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received the elders and representatives of the Shali, Wali and Maya tribes of Khawzhakhail region of Momand of Khas Kuna at the People's House and guided them with his valuable advice. Present during this meeting was also Dip. Eng. Sayed Daud Taroon, aide-de-camp of the president of the Revolutionary Council and acting president of the office of the Revolutionary Council.

After responding to the feelings of the audience with kindness and sincerity the strong teacher of the people Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council in an address said:

Dear brothers welcome. It has always been my desire to meet you and today I am pleased to see you.

During this short period our state could carry out great tasks. You know that anybody who works will find opponents and enemies. We are very glad that our enemies and opponents are not people who are real Moslems, but they are those who in appearance resmble real Moslems but in action are the blood suckers of the people that is to say they fight with God and his Prophet.

We don't have any other fault except that we have prohibited illegal acts such as usury, bribery, tyranny etc. and all these acts are in conformity with the book of God. But these enemies of God act against us in the guise of friends of God and accuse us of infidelity. However, we tell them that we are Moslems and we are such toiling Moslems who have not eaten the flesh and blood of the people. But these agents and spies of Farangis condemn us because we could pull out the sharp and long teeth of those wolf-like people and for this reason they are furious upon us and bring ominous accusations against us.

They charge us as if mosques have been burnt here. It is good that you friends have come here and see that whether any mosque has been burnt in any corner of Afghanistan or any mosque has been ruined here. It is good that you see from close how far these Farangis and their black-faced agents charge us with baseless accusations and want to curb the strong wind of our great revolution.

Our great leader Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council said: You know that if Farangis come here in their [own] clothes and caps, no one will accept them and nothing could be done by them. But now they are appearing in another guise. They show up in the guise of grey-bearded men and others and then tell such lie which is not seen in any book.

They raise the voice of Islam. However, if they are really interested in Islam why the Farangis themselves do not become Moslems who are today their close friends.

Therefore, brothers, neither any danger is directed towards religion here nor any person has looked down upon religion. There is a great issue rested in the voice which the Farangis raise.

Our state wants our brothers to live in a calm and prosperous life wherever they may be but this is of course to the loss of the Farangis because in this case their trade market will disappear and their political interests will be threatened.

Our esteemed and beloved leader in his speech said: our domestic affairs are moving forward decently. We have no enemy inside the country, and no one is against us here. Our enemies are abroad. The reactionary circles of Pakistan oppose us because there, vast lands and large capitals are in the hands of a few opulents and they fear that a revolution like the great revolution of Afghanistan will take place, today or tomorrow, in their own country. Our Pakhtun and Baluch brothers draw inspiration from the Great Sawr Revolution and want for themselves a similar new life. But the reactionary circles of Pakistan due to this fear make vain efforts to foil the invincible revolution of Afghanistan. From their view point this revolution is to their detriment.

For this purpose they interfere in our internal affairs. From among those people whose land has been taken here or due to some other crimes, have escaped there. They send five of such elements and hundreds of their military men in their costume in order to attack villages and towns and to kill our children, women and the aged.

The present fanatic leaders of Iran also make vain effort to thwart our revolution. These fanatics have no other means but to bring to fore the issue of Shi'ites and on the pretext that they are the only guardians of Shi'ites in all parts of the world. Therefore they consider our toiling Shi'ites their own and make efforts to pit them against us. But our toiling Shi'ites are really Afghans. They live in Afghanistan. They love their soil and will never be beguiled by the trifling talks of the strangers.

We tell these fanatics to leave aside these fanatic talks and not to create a rift in Islam. The Moslems wherever they are, are brothers to each other. The fanatic leaders of Iran commit tyranny against Kurds, Baluchis, Turkmani, Azerbaijanis and all other nationalities, which is not seen in the history of mankind. They do not allow them to speak in their language, to have education in their own mother tongue or to have their own publications. Our revolution has given equal rights to all nationalities. Today all the nationalities have schools in their own mother tongues and have publications and broadcast in their own language, and this is a good fruit of our great revolution.

The great leader of the glorious Sawr Revolution said: The Farangis and the reactionaries of Pakistan and Iran used to say that some people have escaped from here and they have to provide food and shelter to them. We say that if anybody has come to you he must have been deceived by the enemies of the people.

They have been deceived in a way that if they go to them they will get all the needs of life. They did not know if they go there they will be sent back against their own brothers to kill them and this dali and chapati [bread and butter] they receive will not be gratis or free, instead this is given in exchange for fraticide of their brothers. They also realised their mistake and we also realised this. Therefore we declare general amnesty. We say that whoever has been deceived should return to his homeland and live wherever he may like. Yet the Farangis and the black reaction of the region does not want that they return. Besides, those enemies who escaped as a result of their treason have enslaved them and instigate them against us.

Therefore I once again want you brothers to see for yourselves. Think what is going on here and communicate your eyewitness account to your homes, peoples, towns and villages, so that they also become conscious of the fact and not be deceived by the absurd talk of the enemies.

Our beloved leader after the statement of one of the Momand elders said:

We are one fist against enemy. But unfortunately the enemy is such a beast which has a chameleon nature, because to repeat the past is not possible. Today the enemy comes in another form and attacks us in another way. Such attacks are more violent than the past. For example, they are themselves sitting in London but level false accusations against us. Some simple people listen to these fabrications and think that they are telling the truth. In the past they used to invade but now their invasion is radio, newspaper and publications. Besides this, they also make use of their spies and these used to get salaries from them from the time of their forefathers. We have discovered spying devices from their homes.

In the end, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said:

I am extremely pleased by meeting you and wish to have time to meet my other friends and to get acquainted with each other through these meetings and to understand each other's intentions. Therefore, if we meet each other from close we will become more intimate and our enemies who try to sow thorn in our path will be wiped out.

KABUL TIMES: SUPPORT TO PAKHTUNS, BALUCHIS 'NOT MERELY WORDS'

BK081539 Kabul TIMES in English 19 May 79 p 2 BK

[From the "A Glance at Kabul Press" feature]

[Excerpt] "Our Historical Enemies", is the title of an editorial published in last Thursday's issue of the daily DA SAWR ENQELAB. Under this title the paper mentions that it is a clear fact to all our toiling people that all Farangis and their lackeys are the historical enemies of our country. They have been faced with our heroic and valorous people in the battle fields in the past several times and have been defeated every time.

But when they realised that they cannot face our people directly they began to work against the interest of our people through their lackeys. For instance the Pakistani reactionary circles which are the real enemies of the deprived toiling people of Pakistan naturally want to play with the destinies of the toiling people of the region and endanger peace in the whole world and the region.

Thus the reactionary circles of Pakistan are worried because the toiling people of this country may soon stand against the despotic and exploitative people of their country and behave with them in the same way which our toiling people did in Afghanistan during the Great Sawr Revolution and in this way free themselves from their clutches forever, says the paper.

The paper opines that in the reactionary political circles of Pakistan is fully aware of the fact that the revolutionary state of Afghanistan is certainly supporting the rights of Pakhtun and Baluchi people and this stand will not be merely in words. Hence this circle wants to create problems in the way of unity of our people with Pakhtun and Baluchi brothers.

But as our great leader Nur Mohammad Taraki has said, says the paper, that our toiling people are united with one another no matter whether they are near and far and will never be separated. Although the enemies have attempted to create a rift among our people but they will fail in their attempt just like in the past. It is as clear as water that we have been staunch supporters of our Pakhtun and Baluchi brothers, continues the paper.

Taraki on Pakhtun-Baluchi Issue

BK081621 Kabul TIMES in English 23 May 79 pp 1, 4 BK

[Excerpts] Following is the text of the speech of beloved and great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council, delivered on Monday, May 21 while receiving at Gulkhana Garden of People's House a number of elders, chieftains and representatives of noble people of the centre and Woleswalis of Bagram, Jabul Seraj, Ghorband, Surkhi Parsa, Kapisa, Kohistan, Tagab, Nejrab and Panjsher of Parwan Province:

My dears, welcome. I am glad to see you here and talk together openly.

The leader of the Great Sawr Revolution in his speech said: The reactionary circles of Pakistan also commit a great mistake in allowing our enemies to sit on their side and incite them against us. We tell them that this act can really undermine the relations between the two countries and it has even affected them adversely to some extent. Their objective is that we discontinue the support we have given to the historical national rights of Pakhtuns and Baluchis.

However, this is not a new issue. This is an issue which we have been wanting for years to be settled peacefully with Pakistan. But this difference can be settled at a time when our relations are amicable. If they imagine to pose threat against us through the Ikhwanis [devils], these enemies of the people of Afghanistan, so as to make us give up our support, the people of Afghanistan would never stop their legitimate support. Of course they can give up their support when our Pakhtun and Baluchi brethren are satisfied and have obtained their rights. At that time we would not have any difference with Pakistan. This only difference should also be settled peacefully and amicably and not through showing the heads of snakes and hatching of conspiracies against us. This great issue cannot be solved with conspiracies. We say once again that Pakistan should once again review its policy. It has embarrassed [the] 20 million population of Afghanistan and will further do so.

They say that 50,000 Ikhwanis have gone there. We are sure that this figure is totally wrong. If we assume that this number is correct, then in comparism with the 20 million of the people of Afghanistan for every 500 persons, there will be one Satan. Therefore they say that we [Pakistan] host them and provide food and dal and chapati to them. But we say that whatever you want, give them but why do you incite them against us and why do you undermine our security?

KABUL TIMES: AFGHANISTAN'S ENEMIES SERVING 'IMPERIALISM'

BK081223 Kabul TIMES in English 20 May 79 p 2 BK

[From the "A Glance at Kabul Press" feature]

[Excerpt] The KHALQ periodical, in its latest issue, carries an editorial on the desperate attempts of reaction and imperialism against our Khalqi state and Khalqi revolution.

It opines that the Great Sawr Revolution in the same way that it dealt heavy blows to imperialism in the region and Asia it also caused disturbances to the world imperialism. Hence the world imperialism and its lackeys and reactionary elements consider the Great Sawr Revolution as a thorn of their eyes and are united against it.

It further opines that these elements began to broadcast propaganda against us. Later on they started shameful interference in our internal affairs. This task of shameful interference was given to the reactionary and orthodox governments of the region (Iran and Pakistan) by the international imperialism. They also accepted this duty with pleasure because they on one hand due to their reactionary nature are always ready to create disorder in the region by getting dollars from their imperialistic master and on the other hand keep their deprived toiling people ignorant and divert their attention elsewhere.

It further notes that since the Great Sawr Revolution has prepared ground for all round facilities for the toiling people and now all works are being done for the benefit of the toiling people and in a spirit of brotherhood, they are afraid that their toiling people may learn things from our people and then begin to oppose the policies of their reactionary governments.

As our great leader, in one of his speeches while referring to this point has said that, "in our country all affairs run on the spirit of brotherhood. For instance in Afghanistan, all tribes and nationalities have the privileges to study in their own languages and to develop their cultures for all round efforts for construction of their society. They have full freedom, but in Iran and other places this right has not been given to anyone."

The shameful aim of the Pakistani Government behind these interferences in the internal affairs of our country is that we should not support the rights of Pakhtun and Baluchi people, says the paper.

After further elaborating the point, the paper says that it is a scientific reality that any hostile act against the Great Sawr Revolution will bear no fruit for aggressors. The strong foundation of this great revolution will not be shaken by such shameful acts of the enemies.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT AGAINST ENEMIES

BK081155 Kabul TIMES in English 20 May 79 p 2 BK

[Excerpts] Kabul, 20 May (BAKHTAR)--To support the statements of the Government of the DRA and for condemning the nefarious actions of the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the narrow-minded religious fanatics of Iran which have shamelessly interfered in the internal affairs of our country and have attacked our borders, a grand march was held by the noble people of Baraki Barak Woleswali [subgovernorate] on 17 May.

Marchers including peasants, members of the assistance funds, members of the agriculture cooperatives and other toilers, while carrying the photographs of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] and president of the Revolutionary Council, and also red national flags and revolutionary slogans traversed the streets of Baraki Barak Woleswali with revolutionary enthusiasm and shouted the slogans of: "Long live and healthy be the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki," "Success to the PDPA," "Forward towards a society void of exploitation of man by man; Death to the diversified enemies of the people of Afghanistan" and "Death to the aggressors."

According to another report, a large number of our noble and patriotic people in a number of provinces held grand marches and meetings for supporting and backing the statement of the DRA Government and for condemning the coward interference of the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the narrow-minded religious fanatics of Iran on Thursday.

The speakers unveiling the conspiracies and shameful interference of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan, said that our noble compatriots are aware that the reactionary circles of Pakistan and the narrow-minded religious fanatics of Iran upon the instruction of their masters invaded our country, the invasion was crashed and is a lesson to other invaders.

Similarly, in the grand meeting which was held on the occasion in the Chawk of Pule Khumri, Mohammad Khan Paigeer, secretary of the provincial committee and governor of Baghlan, in a speech explained the gains of the Great Sawr Revolution and said that the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution who rely on their foreign master by obtaining rupees and dollars hatch conspiracies around the country. Their shameful conspiracies are uncovered by our noble and patriotic people. Still they send the false and baseless news to BBC, Radio Pakistan and Tehran to carry out poisonous propaganda against our toiling and noble people and the irreversible Sawr revolution.

The governor of Baghlan described the diverse conspiracies of the enemies of the people of our country to the toilers of Pule Khumri Woleswali and said that it is our obligation towards our homeland to defend it against foreign aggressions and safeguard the country and the workers revolution of the people of Afghanistan, which is a great change in the 5,000 year history of the country, by shedding our blood and support it.

EDITOR ATTACKS BBC FOR 'FALSE ACCUSATIONS'

BK081251 Kabul TIMES in English 20 May 79 pp 1,3 BK

[From the "A Glance at Kabul Press" feature]

[Excerpt] Kazim Ahang, editor-in-chief of the Kabul TIMES, in an article published on the same page of the paper [editorial page of ANIS] condemns the false accusations of reactionary sources against our Khalqi revolution and Khalqi state. The article says that hereafter our noble people will not be deceived by false propaganda of imperialistic sources with special reference to false broadcasts of B.B.C. against our country. Ahang points out that there are some principles in journalism on the basis of which every journalist arranges his news. But he notes with regret that reporters of imperialistic circles are now-a-days so much embarrassed that they often forget to follow such principles and, according to their own judgement, they hurry up to convey the news. Here he gives the example of B.B.C. correspondents who, despite adequate knowledge of journalism and its ethics, try to compile their news and reports on the basis of imperialistic policies.

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER: NO DECISION YET ON RECOGNIZING KAMPUCHEA

BK120734 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Speaking in parliament, Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq said Bangladesh has resident missions in 38 countries of the world. Besides, we have two resident missions--at the UN offices at New York and Geneva--and three deputy missions, two in India and one in Burma. He said Bangladesh is yet to open missions in 122 countries. The foreign minister said 44 countries have their resident missions in Bangladesh. The foreign minister told a questioner that Bangladesh has not yet decided to recognize the new Phnom Penh regime. The situation in Kampuchea was discussed in the Security Council some time back. Bangladesh along with other nonalined countries submitted a joint proposal for the withdrawal of foreign troops. The proposal was accepted by 13 out of the 15 members of the council. The foreign troops have not yet been withdrawn.

MARITIME BOUNDARY TALKS WITH BURMA CONCLUDED

BK101130 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 10 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Official-level talks between Bangladesh and Burma on the delimitation of the maritime boundary ended in Dacca yesterday. During the talks the delegations of both the countries reviewed and examined various issues regarding the delimitation.

Earlier, on Thursday, the three-member Burmese delegation arrived in Dacca from Rangoon to participate in the talks. According to a joint press statement issued yesterday the talks were held in utmost cordiality and goodneighborliness, helping the two delegations to understand each other's point of view. The talks will resume in Rangoon at a mutually convenient date, the statement added.

HOME MINISTER ON REPATRIATION OF BURMESE NATIONALS

BK120725 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Bangladesh home minister, Lt Col retired Mustafizur Rahman, has said that about 200,000 Burmese nationals took shelter in Bangladesh, and of them 27,000 are still in camps for repatriation to Burma. He was speaking in the National Assembly yesterday. He said the repatriation of the remaining Burmese nationals is expected to be completed by the end of next month.

INDIA

REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER DESAI'S VISIT TO USSR

For reportage on Indian Prime Minister Desai's visit to the Soviet Union, see the South Asia section of the 11 June USSR DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SCIENTIST SUGGESTS MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD EARTH FROM SKYLAB

BK101615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 79 BK

[Text] An Indian scientist, Dr R.S. Srivastava, has suggested the orbiting American Skylab should be either blasted in space or lifted to the upper space by rushing a new booster rocket to save the earth from the possible fall of its debris in July.

Speaking in Indore, he alternately suggested the taking up of the 1980 space shuttle program right now to send the American astronauts to connect the Skylab with a rocket that would lift it to a height between 260 kilometers and 800 kilometers for rotating around the earth indefinitely. Dr Srivastava was the chairman of the international conference on physics experiments in space held in Copenhagen in 1976.

JAPANESE EXPERTS TO HELP AGAINST JAPANESE RED ARMY THREAT

BK091335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT 9 Jun 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 9 June (SFP)--Two experts from Japan's special antiterrorist cell are expected here to assist the Government of India's security agencies in protective measures being taken against the Japanese Red Army Threat, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today. Quoting Indian intelligence sources, the PTI said the experts will be here in a day or two. Experts' teams have already reached most Southeast Asian countries. Officials in the Japanese Embassy, however, were tight-lipped and did not confirm or deny the reports.

The agency said security measures were being intensified in the region as the date of the economic summit meeting to be attended by major Western leaders is a fortnight away.

According to newspaper reports here, four terrorists, including two women, belonging to the Japanese Red Army, have entered India to renew their struggle in support of the Palestinian cause. The government has since pressed into service commando units to guard every Japan Airlines (JAL) aircraft landing at the four international airports at Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

10,000 TONS OF RICE GO TO SRV UNDER BARTER PACT WITH USSR

BK121146 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A spokesman of the Food Corporation of India has said that 10,000 tons of fine rice was exported to the Soviet Union against 150,000 tons of crude oil imported from the Soviet Union. The food grains are meant for Vietnam and the (?deal) will be accounted against the Soviet crude oil imports.

SINGH RULES OUT CONGRESS, CONGRESS-I REUNIFICATION

BK111616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Congress president, Mr Swaran Singh, has ruled out the revival of the unity move between the two Congress parties. Talking to newsmen in New Delhi today, he said this matter did not figure during his meeting with the Congress-I President, Mrs Gandhi, yesterday. No significance should be attached to the meeting, which was at her initiative. He said they had an exchange of views on the political situation.

CASE AGAINST MRS GANDHI BROUGHT BEFORE SPECIAL COURT

BK121614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The Central Bureau of Investigation [CBI] today moved the two special courts in New Delhi to have Mrs Indira Gandhi, Mr V.C. Shukla--former information and broadcasting minister--and two other tried for emergency excesses.

The CBI special prosecutor, Mr Avtar Singh, filed an application before Mr Justice M.L. Jain constituting the special court No 1. He urged the court to summon the records of the case against Mrs Gandhi; Mr D. Sen, former CBI director; and Mr R.K. Dhawan, additional private secretary to the former prime minister, pending before the chief metropolitan magistrate of Delhi, Mr P.S. Sharma.

The special public prosecutor, Mr Bipin Bihari Lal, filed an application before court No 2 presided over by Mr Justice M.S. Joshi. He urged the special court to summon the records of the case against Mr V.C. Shukla, pending in the court of additional district and session judge, Mr D.C. Agarwal.

In both cases applications were filed along with declarations on the provision of the special courts act. Both Mr Justice Jain and Mr Justice Joshi ordered that the case records be made available to them on Thursday [14 June]. It was their first sitting after the constitution of the special courts by the center on 31st of last month.

The case against Mrs Gandhi and two others relates to alleged harrassment of four officers who had sought to collect information on Messrs Maruti Ltd on questions raised in the Lok Sasha during the emergency.

The case against Mr V.C. Shukla relates to alleged misuse of authority to get election posters designed by artists of the Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity.

Records Summoned

BK130854 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The special court judge, Mr Justice M.S. Joshi, today ordered summoning of records of the jeeps scandal case for Friday. The Central Bureau of Investigation had moved an application for summoning the records of the case. In this case Mrs Gandhi, Mr P.C. Sethi, Mr R.K. Ohawan and others are accused of having pressurized industrialists for obtaining jeeps without payment of higher charge for use in the 1977 general elections.

NEPAL

KOIRALA LAUNCHES REFERENDUM CAMPAIGN FOR MULTIPARTY SYSTEM

BK090441 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Former Nepalese Prime Minister B.P. Koirala yesterday launched his referendum campaign for the multiparty system in Nepal. He criticized the present ministry in Nepal and said that it is only a caretaker government and has no moral or legal right beyond maintaining law and order until the referendum.

PAKISTAN

GOVERNMENT SOURCES DENY INVOLVEMENT IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

BK121602 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Government sources in Islamabad have said that the repeated allegations by Kabul radio of Pakistani militia involvement in the internal situation in Afghanistan were absolutely baseless and fictitious.

The sources added that Pakistan considers the deplorable situation in Afghanistan as absolutely an internal affair of the people of that country and that Pakistan was not interested in manipulating the situation. The allegations made by the Kabul government and radio are absolutely wrong and fictitious.

Reiterating Pakistan's position of friendship and good will toward Afghanistan, the government sources said that more than 100,000 Afghan refugees were provided shelter purely on humanitarian grounds and there are strict restrictions on their movement and participation in political activities.

TRIBAL LEADERS REPUTE KABUL RADIO ALLEGATION

BK130702 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Fifty prominent tribal leaders of the Shinwari and Afidi tribes in Khyber Agency have refuted the Kabul radio broadcast which claimed that they had observed a strike in support of the Kabul government. In a joint statement these tribal leaders have described the broadcast as totally unfounded and fictitious and demanded that the Kabul rulers refrain from fabricating such news.

These tribal leaders include Mr Saifur Rahman Shinwari, Malik Abdul Haleem, (Khaji Ilmas), Malik Gul Ahmed, Malik Shah Wali, Haji Marooq Khan, Haji Mohammad Ayas, Mr (Asli Sheikh), Malik Dada Abdul Aziz Haji and Mr Ahmed Shah.

AGHA SHAHI RETURNS FROM COLOMBO NONALINED MEETING

BK110856 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 11 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi, who led the Pakistan delegation to the Colombo meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonalined movement, has said that for all practical purposes Pakistan has now been admitted into the fraternity of nonalined countries.

Talking to newsmen on his return to Karachi from Colombo last night, he said deliberations of the bureau's meeting were in Pakistan's favor. Mr Agha Shahi said the conference unanimously recommended giving full membership in the movement to Pakistan, Iran and three other countries. However, a formal decision on this will be taken at the nonalined summit at Havana in September.

The foreign affairs adviser replied in the negative when asked whether objections to Pakistan's membership by Afghanistan would affect Pakistan's case. He said that any bilateral difference between two countries was not regarded as a country's right to veto. He said: Having quit CENTO, Pakistan has the full right to be admitted into the nonalined movement.

In reply to a question, Mr Agha Shahi said Pakistan has offered to enter into bilateral discussions with Afghanistan to at least narrow differences between two countries.

Asked if the question of Pakistan's bilateral alliance with the United States was also mentioned, Mr Agha Shahi said it was done in a casual manner and he pointed out that other member countries had similar relations with some other powers.